

THE AMERICAN
Legion

MAGAZINE

DEC. 1947



In This Issue

**Veterans'
Benefits**

A 24-page Digest
Presented Nationally
and by States



Nothing can outshave
a Remington
and nothing will please him more

Men like practical gifts. A Remington electric shaver is just about the most useful year-round gift you could select.

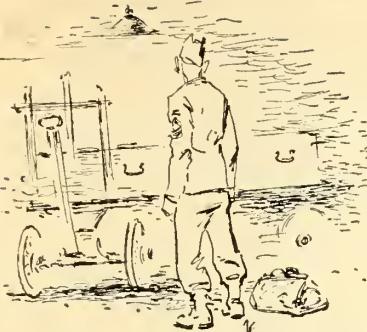
Every man has to shave, and a Remington makes his shaving faster, easier, more comfortable, more convenient. Remember—nothing can outshave a Remington! The chief reasons for the Remington's outstanding performance are the speed of its powerful, durable AC-DC motor and the exclusive Blue Streak twin shaving head, which handles long and short hairs with equal ease.

Choose one of these three Remington models in a handsome presentation case and you are sure to please him: The Remington Five (illustrated), The Remington Foursome, The Remington Triple—or the newest, latest Remington, the 6V-110V Auto-Home shaver, which he can use both in his car and at home. Remington prices start at \$17.50. Remington Rand Inc., Electric Shaver Division, Bridgeport, Connecticut.



MORE REMINGTONS HAVE BEEN SOLD SINCE 1940
THAN ALL OTHER MAKES COMBINED

SHAVE DRY NO LATHER NO BLADES



In Time for Christmas

By Major Henry Lee Somerville

It was December, 1943, less than a week to Christmas. We were stationed in Florida then, at Morrison Field, billeting and feeding the combat crews on their way to England. Lucky? Yes, and we knew it too. But even with Stateside duty, we didn't sing too many Christmas carols. Talking about home was like twisting a bayonet that was stuck through one's chest, but we always did it. You know how it was.

Just before dark a transient came through hunting the first sergeant. M/Sgt. Charles (our First) was out, so I asked if I could help.

"I heard the first sergeant is from California," said the stranger, so eagerly that the words tumbled over each other. "Is it true?"

I nodded.

"Los Angeles?"

"That's right. You can catch him at the mess hall right now."

The transient—he was a tech sergeant—headed for the mess hall. I should have gone to eat too, but somehow I wasn't hungry for that kind of food so close to Christmas.

I could hear M/Sgt. Charles and this tech sergeant talking long before they reached the office. It seems they hadn't known each other in Los Angeles, but they had lived on the same street and had mutual friends.

They talked fast until it was almost time for the B-24's to leave. We listened to them for awhile, then we all started talking about Christmases at home. Every so often though, we'd hear the tech sergeant say wistfully, "God, I'd give anything to be in L. A. on Christmas Eve."

At about 2200, we stood on the ramp and took a traditional poke at California weather, comparing it favorably with the London fog he was scheduled to know for the duration. He laughed as he picked up his bags.

"You Texans wouldn't know good weather if you were to see it," he called back to me. Then to all of us, or maybe to no one in particular:

"God, I'd give anything to be in L. A. on Christmas Eve."

We watched as his plane took off in its turn, cleared the field, and crashed.

M/Sgt. Charles was detailed to take the body home. They pulled into Los Angeles on Christmas Eve.



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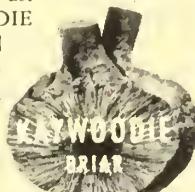
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Giving a Hot-Face

This story started out as a joke on the Nips when my buddy and I were guests of the Imperial Japanese Army as prisoners of war for three and a half years.

It happened sometime in March, 1944, when we were leaving Manila on a Jap transport. One morning we went topside to get our ration of tea—six small buckets. This was also our water ration. They wouldn't serve water unless it was boiled or made into tea.

We had to go on deck over to the galley where it was being boiled in a fifty-gallon drum with a siphon hose to put the tea in the buckets. As we went up, the hose seemed to be plugged and two Nip K.P.'s were trying to find out what was wrong. In a typically stupid Japanese way one was looking up the hose and the other was blowing in it.

Amused by their jabbering and wild movements, we decided to help them. Taking a kettle of water and pouring it into the hose, we motioned to one of the Japs to suck on the hose which he still held in his hand. It was cleared right away. Of course, the Nip was wet and burned since it was hot water. But the other Jap thought it was funny and laughed so the other had to laugh too.

We thought this was very amusing so we plugged the hose ourselves and called for help, thinking the same Jap K.P.'s would come over. But a big Nip sergeant came over instead. He motioned for us to pour the hot tea down the hose as he looked up the other end to see what was the matter.

Well, the plug came right through. Seeing the hoax, the Nip slapped us around good. But not before he too had been burned.—*By Corporal James K. Johnson*



From where I sit by Joe Marsh

"It's Living That Counts"

I stole the title of this column from a magazine article that said a whole lot better than I can what farm and country life can mean.

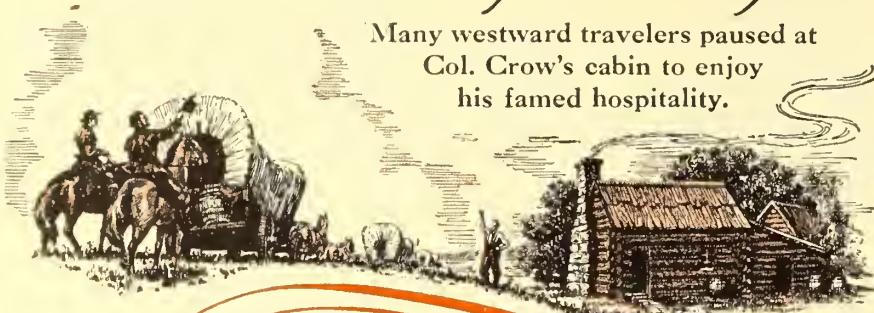
We talk about farm products, production, research, and mechanical improvements . . . but isn't it true, that what we really value is the life country living offers us? . . . the chance to be real close to our families and neighbors . . . children sharing in the chores . . . working with our own hands at a worthwhile job.

And country pleasures are simple: good talk at day's end, and a glass of mellow beer with friends . . . the companionship of man and wife, un-ruffled by distractions of the city . . . the tolerance of one another's tastes—in choosing a friend, or a glass of beer, or a candidate for Governor.

Mind, I'm all for material improvements. But from where I sit, the real goodness of our country life is that spirit of tolerance, moderation, and good fellowship.

Joe Marsh

*The covered wagons stopped...
rolled on and spread his fame*



Many westward travelers paused at Col. Crow's cabin to enjoy his famed hospitality.

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The Editors' Corner



CHARLES KERLEE did our cover this month. Kerlee is fat with photographic experience, having been through the Hollywood mill, done big-time advertising clickery, and served as a combat photographer in the Pacific with the Navy—aboard the *Hornet* and *Yorktown*, among other big ships. He has ground out one book on photography, *Pictures With A Purpose*, and supplied photos for others, including *Day Breaks For Our Carrier*, *It's Tomorrow Out Here* and *Carrier Warfare*. He has deserted Hollywood and now works out of New York.

The Xmas Influence

The Christmas spirit pervades us. The bearded boy in Kerlee's cover is undoubtedly thinking of toys, and so are we. On page 11 we give you *Der Fuehrer's Mechanical Toy*, a modern fantasy (not too far from the truth in its spirit) of a familiar figure who wanted to be God, Napoleon, and (perhaps) Santa Claus, too, but who turned out to be less effective than your small son or nephew who, through faith and hints, will probably succeed this Xmas where Adolf Hitler failed. Author William Ashley Anderson claims he never has read Hans Christian Andersen's famous fairy tale, *The Emperor's Nightingale*, but we will bet someone read him that other Andersen's yarn of a toy nightingale back in his nursery days.

Unlike Adolf Hitler, your typical Legion Post would rather give than receive. So we find on page 20 that the Legion Post in Santa Claus, Indiana, is taking over a duty that grew too great for Uncle Sam's genial postmaster there. In that town at least the Legion is Santa Claus.

Recipe for Jitters

By mid-December Legion Posts all over the country will be deep in the current bowling season. Bowling has more participants and fewer spectators than any other big-time U. S. sport, for the probable reason that it is more fun to bowl than to watch bowling. In this respect it is almost at the opposite pole of

general interest from baseball and football, where the doing is fun but the watching is sometimes more so. Not only does this apply to watching, but, as we have found, it is true of reading. A lot of baseball fans never saw a major league game, but they read about big-time baseball to the last statistic and final inch of type. Not so with bowling. It sometimes seems impossible to cook up anything that makes good reading on this sport that is indulged in by millions and millions. But we think *No Time To Spare*, by Tom Phillips, on page 22, is a dish that bowlers and non-bowlers will enjoy alike. Now you take a fellow who has eleven straight strikes. He needs just one more for a perfect score, see? OK. So he picks up his ball, takes a puff from the wrong end of his cigar, and. . . . See page 22.

Rhubarbs

Somehow we always manage to have a controversy cooking. One started in these pages several months ago when we published *Let's Bring Back The Dowry*, by Maynard Good Stoddard, suggesting not too seriously that gals start paying for husbands. Our *Sound Off* editor is still up to his ears in enthusiastic letters from male Legionnaires and verbal dynamite from the ladies about that one. He advises us that he will have to stop printing any more on that subject. We hope the ladies will recognize that *Women A La Mode*, page 25, is simply the last word on the New Look, and *explains*, rather than *attacks*, the positions of the gals in this particular issue.

Meanwhile, as you will see in *Sound Off* (page 8), two hot subjects are still boiling. One is those worms, which are still with us—and now auto horns are in the ascendancy. When we first got into the worm deal we little recked what we were doing. Now the mail is pouring in again, after our October Report on Worms in this column. More Legionnaires want information on worm-farming, and worm-farmers write to tell us the future of the worm-business is greater than anyone could imagine. Just this morning in comes R. Wilson Brown, our Hollywood snoop, to tell us he's just been in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where the writer, James Street, is raising millions of living worms to be used instead of dead fertilizer on his farm. Street deliberately bought the poorest farm he could in the Chapel Hill area to prove that with worms he could make it the best. Cynics abounded, Brown says, but now, in its second year of the project, Street's farm is beginning to look greener, the hard clay loamier.

On Page 54 we publish several sources of worm-forming information.

IN SOUND OFF you'll see the few letters we could print on the auto-horn rhubarb. It all began when Legionnaire Joe Mehmert, a Cincinnati policeman, said in *Sound Off* that he was conducting a campaign to have autos made without horns. People have definite opinions on this subject. Everybody hates auto horns, it seems. But some feel you need them for emergency use. Others say that without horns there wouldn't be any emergencies, and imply that a man driving a hornless auto will jolly well see that no emergency ever occurs. It is the ego of the power-possessed, horn-owning driver which ever lets a car get so close to a little child that he must be horn-blasted off the road, they say.

R.B.P.

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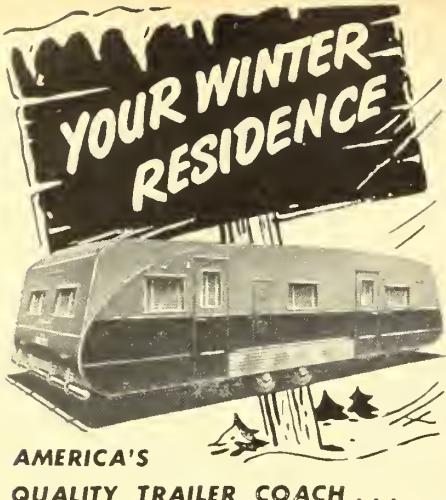
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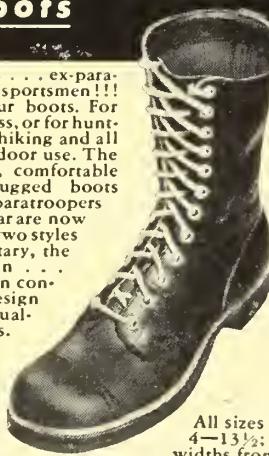
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AL 12

Previews

of Products, Inventions, Ideas

Here are the things being developed by manufacturers, inventors and scientists for better living now, next month or a year or more from now.



SAFETY STEERING WHEEL...A new idea in auto safety—a device which causes the car to stop automatically when the hand is taken from the wheel—has been patented by Verona M. De Wilde, of El Cajon, California. A semi-circular ring is mounted around the rim of the steering wheel. It is interrupted across from driver by a helical tensioning spring, which draws terminals of wire together. Wires are connected to the ignition circuit. When grip on steering wheel is released, the ignition circuit is broken and the engine stops.



FOR THAT CRIME WAVE...A simple new burglar alarm which needs no batteries or wires and which will sell for \$1.49 is being introduced by the Barton Engineering Co., of Detroit. Attached to any window frame, the spring-wound alarm is set off when a plunger is pulled from it by the raising of the adjoining window. It can be quickly detached so that windows can be raised for ventilation without setting off the alarm.

LILLIPUTIAN FIRST-AIDER...A first-aid kit in a shape and size small enough to be carried around with you all the time has been thought up by Raymond L. Watkins, of Paducah, Ky. Looking like a pencil, it has an antiseptic chamber in one end and a roll of bandage in a chamber in the opposite end. An applicator of spongy substance closes the open end of the reservoir and permits convenient application of the antiseptic while bandage is fed through a slot having a cutting edge. A removable casing covers and seals both chambers.



FOR TARGETEERS...A new air-powered target pistol built to gunsmith standards of appearance and performance has been announced by Crosman Arms Co., of Rochester, N. Y. Called the "Bullseye," the pistol is a single-shot weapon which shoots 177 caliber pellets. Its development was worked out by Crosman technicians in co-operation with several leading pistol marksmen. Overall length is 11 3/8 inches with a barrel 8 3/8 inches. The pistol

has checkered tenite grips, the front sight is blade type and has an open, adjustable rear sight. All metal parts are blued.

BAD NEWS FOR BUGS... Recognizing that DDT is toxic to warm-blooded animals, chemists have been trying to develop more effective and safer insecticides. In the near future it is expected that a relative of DDT, called methoxchlor, will be made generally available. Now being manufactured in limited quantities by the Du Pont Company, methoxchlor is only 1/40 as toxic to animals as DDT, and is said to be superior to it for the control of flies and Mexican bean beetles, though not its equal in combating the codling moth.

BOON FOR WEARY HOUSEWIVES... For people who don't like to stand over a pot and stir it, Robert E. Burns of New York has patented a self-stirring cooking utensil. The utensil is divided into two fluid-tight sections, an upper section in which the food is to be cooked and a lower steam chamber. When steam is generated pressure forces a geared driving mechanism—a piston and cylinder—to rotate a stirrer in the upper section of the utensil. Both temperature and rate of stirring may be regulated. The utensil, of course, is particularly useful in cooking things which need constant or intermittent stirring to prevent them from becoming scorched or lumpy.



MEALS PLUS KITCHEN COMFORT... Remember the old-time coal or wood-burning kitchen stoves which did double duty by heating as well as cooking? A streamlined version of this idea will soon be found in the Quality line made by Roberts & Mander Corp. It is a range combined with a thermostatically-controlled room heater. Known as the "All-Gas Kitchen Heating Range," the unit has four conventional burners for cooking, with the heater built into the left side, where vents circulate the heat.

DISAPPEARING LUNCH BOX... If you're the kind of person who likes to have a lunch box but isn't too keen about carrying it around for the world to see, you'll thank Marcel Larin, of Quebec, Canada. He's come up with a folding lunch box. Made of stamped sheet metal or aluminum, when the box is not in use the top fits over inwardly folded sides to make a flat, solid body small enough to be carried in your coat pocket.

DOUBLE-DUTY MOTOR... A device which makes an outboard motor suitable for either boats or bicycles is the brain child of Max Ashpnes of Brooklyn, N. Y. When used with a bicycle the motor is mounted on the handlebars, a roller on the drive shaft frictionally engaging one side of the tire on the front wheel. Some of the attachments remain permanently on the bike. Metal bands may be welded to the rim of the wheel for engagement with rollers to prevent wear on tires.

FISH UNDER VACUUM... There probably won't be much demand on the part of trout and bass fishermen for a device recently developed by the United States Rubber Company, but it should be important to commercial fishermen. It's a new vacuum hose which can unload a million fish from a boat in less than two hours. The hose sucks up the fish and speeds them to the storage bins.

HOBBY THAT PAYS OFF... For handicrafters who would like to earn money with their output the Chicago Wheel & Manufacturing Co., makers of the Handee Tool, will soon bring out a plastic kit costing \$6.95 which, they say, will produce approximately \$60 worth of costume jewelry pieces. The kit consists of special drills, pieces of plastic, coloring dyes, cement and jewelry findings. J.C.K.



REMINGTON "SHUR SHOT" SHELLS NOW HAVE THE NEW FLAT-TOP CRIMP



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Sound Off

McDermott's Error

Please confirm William F. McDermott's statement in *Campus Caravans* in the September issue that "for two the GI (student) subsistence is \$90 a month, plus \$10 for each child." I question the statement that additional \$10 allotments are made for children.

PALMER C. HOLT, SGT.
Recruiting Publicity Bureau
Governors Island, New York

To Sgt. Holt and the many veteran students who also questioned Author McDermott's statement, thanks and apologies. Mr. McDermott erred, by scrambling two different laws—and your editors, who knew better, let the error slip through. The GI Bill of Rights does not allow anything extra to veteran students for one or more children.

Ninety dollars subsistence is tops for a veteran student and non-veteran wife under the GI Bill, regardless of offspring. McDermott mixed a little of Public Law 16 in with the GI Bill. Under that law, with reference only to the disabled, there are conditions under which the standard subsistence may be increased.

EDITORS

Auto Horns: Away With 'em

Regarding the suggestion by Cincinnati Policeman Joseph Mehmert in October *Sound Off* that all automobiles should be made hornless let me say this:

It has been my contention for many years that if the auto horn were abolished our accident total would take a drop that would shock even our safety organizations. I would be willing to bet that in at least one fourth of our motor accidents, if the motorist had gone for his brakes instead of his horn the accident could have been avoided. The horn-habit has become so strong in some of our motorists that they will not even go for their brakes when livestock and wild game appear on the highway. I've seen several accidents caused by drivers assuming an animal understood an auto horn.

I was riding with a young fellow one day who had the horn habit so bad that as we were rounding a curve on a mountain road we saw that a large boulder had slid from a hillside and lodged in the middle of the road. The young man's reactions were immediate. He went for the horn.

If the horn were removed from all cars I believe that in a very short time drivers would learn to go for the brakes in the first place instead of trying to blast their way to safety with the horn.

W. A. SMITH
Cedaredge, Colorado

I heartily agree with Mr. Mehmert that horns should be eliminated. Too many use their horns instead of their brakes. . . . I have a horn on my car but I hardly know

about it. . . . Yes, let's eliminate the horn, it is not a necessity.

ERNEST Y. STRONG
Pacoima, California

. . . My only hope is that some time in the future it (ahuse of auto horns) can be made an issue of national importance.

HAROLD W. McELROY
Pawtucket, Rhode Island

. . . I'd like to say that I wholeheartedly agree with Policeman Mehmert as to the hornblowers of this country. . . .

JOHN W. ELLIOTT
Fresno, California

Auto Horns: Keep 'em

I hate auto horns. I use the horn very little . . . but I once ran over a pedestrian. It's awful! They just dash out in front of you without looking at all. The horn says, "Look out!" Let's keep it saying that. I've never heard of a horn killing anybody, and one life is worth a lot of annoyance.

GEORGE P. GRIFFITH
Birmingham, Alabama

There are two sides to every story. What about the horn's advantages? Most any man has at one time witnessed a near accident that would have been otherwise had it not been for use of the horn. . . . I would rather hear a nerve-shattering blast in my ear than have a broken neck. Horns are sometimes a nuisance, but so are funerals.

P. W. YOUNG
Mobile, Alabama

Just noticed Joseph Mehmert's letter. Abuse of horns is one of my pet peeves. A horn driver is either a bum driver with poor brakes who . . . wants everybody to get out of his way, or he's an egotistical fathead with a superiority complex. . . . I'm in favor of a fine for blowing a horn in city limits.

AL THOMAS
Oakland, California

NO! Don't do that. Have you ever thought of a little child so intent at play that he does not hear an approaching car? Children are often thoughtless . . . and if you didn't have that horn to get them out of the street there would be many more little lives gone. I admit the horn is a nuisance sometimes, just as Joseph W. Mehmert says, but a thousand honks don't matter when one saves the life of a child. . . .

A horn is necessary in the right place at the right time.

D. B.
Sherman, Texas

You asked for opinion in the October issue on total removal of auto horns. . . . Without the use of a horn driving would be very dangerous. Every driver should be considerate of

others and should certainly not be a "horn driver." But the total removal of a horn would be much more dangerous than it may now be.

POLLY BRYANT
Bell, California

. . . The argument is one-sided. The horn is a safety device and has its uses, and people don't buy autos for the horns on them. If Mr. Mehmert read that swell story of a boy and his dog in the October issue, *The Hound Called Honey*, and imagined that dog as a pup, and thought of that curious little pup trotting out on the highway and run over by a car that couldn't frighten him off the pavement with its horn, he would think of a case in point where the horn would be more than worthwhile. That story was fiction, but it was as close to true life as it could be. Regarding the entire suggestion for removing auto horns I think like this: Someone has rocks in his head.

Sgt. G. E. LARIMORE, USMC
U. S. Naval Hospital
Quantico, Va.

Legion Housing Stand

I feel the American Legion will lose the respect and confidence of many vets for opposing the Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill at our last convention. Often I hear criticism that our organization is tied up with the large real estate interests. . . . I, for one, cannot see any other way to solve this sharp housing problem except through public housing. . . . These thoughts may not agree with those of the editors of our magazine, but I hope you will print this letter.

A. W.
El Dorado, Kansas

We do print it. A. W.'s criticism is a common one. In next month's *American Legion Magazine*, Clarence Woodbury, who has made so many fine reports to veterans in these pages, will tell the whole story of the Legion's stand on housing. Will A. W. and the many other Legionnaires who ask the same questions hold off until they have read Woodbury's account? It's a hot subject and a lot of half-truths have been told about it.

EDITORS

Those Worms Again

How can I write for the book, *Our Friend The Earthworm*, mentioned in October Editors' Corner?

W. R. L.
Richmond, Va.

I enclose a dollar for you to forward to Frank O'Brien for *Our Friend The Earthworm*. You didn't give his address in October, and I don't have a copy of the June issue.

R. W. S.
Valdosta, Georgia

I'd like more information on the subject of earthworms. Your *Report on Worms* in Octo-

Men who play cards agree . . .



THE UNITED STATES PLAYING CARD COMPANY • MAKERS OF BICYCLE AND CONGRESS CARDS • CINCINNATI 12, OHIO

ber was very interesting, and I know just how scarce worms are in this section of the country.

W. J. R.

Augusta, Georgia

I note in the October issue the mention of worm-farming. Here's more information for the readers. Dr. Thomas W. Barrett of Roscoe, California, has published a book entitled *Earth Worms*, showing how they may be intensively propagated in boxes. It sells for a dollar. . . . I was also interested in *Why Hire Disabled Vets?* Can you help our small machinery company find such disabled veterans as we might be able to hire?

R. F. DEANE
Los Angeles

Your Report on Worms prompted me to write. . . . I am a Legionnaire and it is my sole desire to help any comrade help himself. We have complete information on the raising and propagating of earthworms and we are able to supply them in any numbers. . . . There is no reason why any veteran cannot make from fifty to a hundred dollars a week selling worms for bait if he is anywhere near a fishing spot.

While we cannot afford to send our pamphlet and letter free of charge, we will send them both to any veteran enclosing 25¢ in coin to cover cost of printing and first class mailing. We will send both to all inquiries just as rapidly as we can address the envelopes.

GEORGE H. ROSS
El Sobrante Earthworm Farm
749 Rincon Road
El Sobrante, California

See page 54 this issue for our last word on worm farming.

EDITORS

No Creampuffs

We were looking through the magazine the other day and saw a cartoon (page 46, September issue) on UMT-ees saluting vets who are now civilians. This is very silly. It makes it all the harder on fellows that were in the first cycle and the fellows that are in the second cycle right now. UMT-ees are the joke of the Army and it makes it twice as hard on them to hold up their heads when they go home or anywhere on post. . . . We know from being in the first company in the first cycle. . . . We never did go for the creampuff stories that were put out on us, and the stories about being tucked into bed by some nice sergeant were the bunk.

STEVE GETCHOFF
HANK McCACKEN
3rd Armored Division
Fort Knox, Kentucky

That was no UMT-ee, that was a bald-headed World War I Legionnaire who got the saluting habit drilled into him so thoroughly that he still salutes twenty years after. The point of the cartoon was that although what he did seemed silly, it made the other guy feel good.

The cartoonist took the liberty of putting an UMT badge on him to show what a loyal Legionnaire he is. The Legion is 100% for UMT, and this guy was advertising it. UMT is not funny to the Legion, nor are UMT-ees. We are all for UMT and all for UMT-ees,

and we salute all the boys who voluntarily go into the Army in peacetime to help strengthen America.

EDITORS

Bouquets

I have read with great interest the article *Why Hire Disabled Vets?* by Jack Sher (October).

From one who operates behind "the firing line," permit me to say it vividly and honestly sets forth the problems encountered by both the handicapped worker and the agencies working in his behalf.

The Sher article should find its way to the desks of all congressmen, and to those few apathetic individuals in government, labor and management who can't seem to realize that "it's ability, not disability that counts."

A. L. BEIER
Wisconsin Industrial Commission
Madison, Wisconsin

Congratulations on two splendid articles in the September and October issues. *Mad Maestro of Football* gave the reader a very vivid description of who, in my opinion, is the best football mind in the country, Frank Leahy. Paul Gardner gave an excellent report on Leahy.

The second article I enjoyed no end was *How to Play Center and Like It*, by Gene Ward. I agree with Ward that Chet Gladechuck is tops on any gridiron. Everyone in our family enjoys the Legion magazine from cover to cover.

PATRICK COX
Buffalo, New York

IN POKER—

the odds are against you if you attempt to fill an inside straight.

IN BLACKJACK—

with a hand like this it's safer to stand pat—not draw another card.



LONG DISTANCE CALLS ARE MOVING FASTER

We're adding new circuits every day and service is improving.

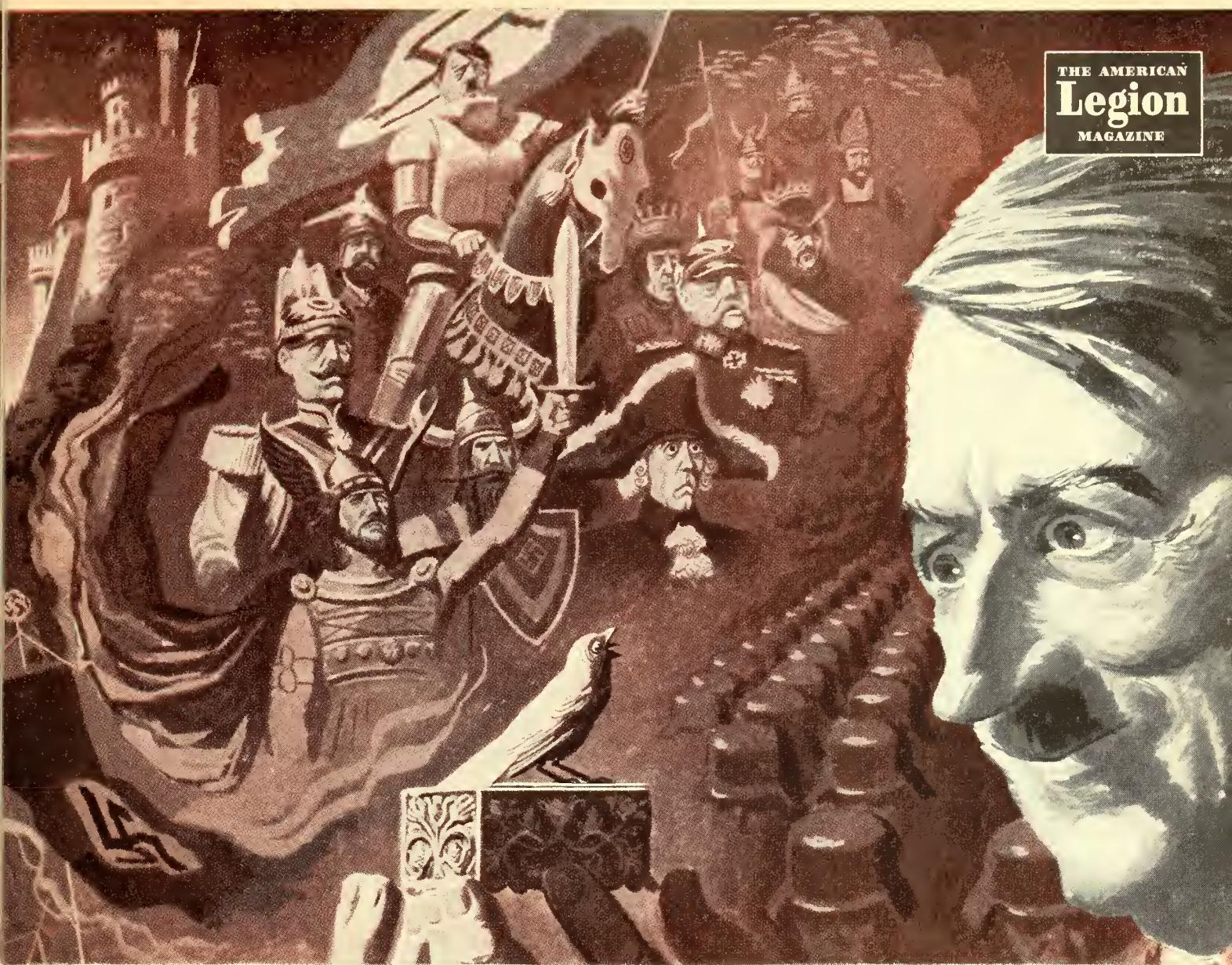
Nine out of ten out-of-town calls go through while you hold the line. We can handle more calls, by more people, more of the time.

That's real progress but we're not boasting yet. Too many folks are still waiting for telephones. Some calls are still delayed.

We can tell you, however, that we're on our way to that happy day when everyone will get all the telephone service he wants . . . with speed, accuracy and of course with courtesy.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





Der Fuehrer's Mechanical Toy

A tale about how German scientists
slowed down Hitler's mighty war
machine to give him the bird

By WILLIAM A. ANDERSON

A MASS of I. G. Farben and Krupp records now being processed by the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce contains numerous baffling references to a nightingale. When these first came to attention it seemed obvious that *nightingale* was code for some sinister and complicated Nazi project. Cryptographers were set to work to decipher it. They got exactly nowhere. Since, however, it was possible that some extremely significant facts were being concealed behind the



Von Branchitsch protested he could get Russians for Der Fuehrer, but not birds

word, the data, which consisted of an unbelievable melange of weird formulas, diagrams, furiously incoherent memoranda, auditors' listings of large expenditures, and holographic notations by Goering, Goebbels and even Hitler himself, were passed on to the State Department for examination.

At first State felt that recent revelations of the employment of cuckoos and storks in espionage activities, offered a clue to the purpose of the nightingale. However, this led nowhere either, except to the discovery that while the nightingale was indeed a bird and not a code, it was a mechanical bird.

But why, in heaven's name, a mechanical nightingale?

The amazing and somewhat ridiculous facts were gradually unfolded by agents from Hollywood who were digging into OSS records for cloak-and-dagger material. Curiously enough the whole story might have been broadcast throughout the United States at its dramatic climax if it had not been for unintentional censorship for which ASCAP and Mr. Petrillo are partly accountable.

It all happened before the United States became involved in the war, at the time when Hitler was rapidly expanding his empire by panicking his neighbors into becoming satellite allies. As always, the Germans were particularly anxious to establish themselves in the Near East, from which point they could tear out the vitals of the British Empire. The key to this problem was Sultan Ibn David, whose personal holiness and unshakable integrity exerted a tremendous influence over the Moslem world, though his own ancient mountain-butressed nation was relatively small.

Sultan Ibn David was an enigma to the entire entourage of the Ruler of the Third Reich. Because he was an enigma, and because there was something sym-

bolic in the premeditated conquest of his small state, the hierarchy of Nazism determined to bring him in person to Germany and put on a resplendent show that would bedazzle and frighten him with the wealth and terrible power of the New Germanic Order.

Ibn David was flown from his mountain kingdom, from his austere capital where the black cypresses have stood like sentinels for five hundred years, where the blind muezzins still call when the pale morning light touches the lifted fingers of the minarets: "Illa-Illahi . . . There is no god but God!"—and where, above all, the nightingales sing to the low-hung stars from the shadows of the chenar trees.

Ibn David was transported direct to Berlin in a Heinkel bomber. Leaving after evening prayers from the gravelly plain of a mountain saddle, he went roaring through the darkness, feeling a little nauseated as they bumped over the Balkans, but far more nauseated when his hosts demonstrated the destructiveness of a bomb by dropping one on a sleeping hamlet that suddenly burst open like the petals of a white lotus splashed with blood. Ibn David closed his eyes at this and his fingers caressed the holy beads at his waist; but when he opened his eyes again he was composed.

He examined the cabin with understanding eyes; for he had seen to it that his mountains had not shut out knowledge of the modern world. The mullahs

They landed on the field at Potsdam, where an immense guard of honor was assembled to meet them. Goebbels and Himmler had outdone themselves; for Ibn David had been brought there, not so much as a potential political and military ally, but as a symbol of a way of life whose capitulation to Germanic philosophy and kultur would cause repercussions round the world.

Of course Ibn David realized this. But he also knew that when Nazi plenipotentiaries first came to his capital, Fate itself was knocking at his door and there was no earthly ally to whom he could turn for help.

The heavy boots of the marching brigades pounded upon his temples. His head ached with the grinding roar of the jerking tanks. He cast his eyes downward with weary neck from sight of the screaming, spitting monsters in the sky. He caught his breath sharply at the snarl and roar of guns. The hoarse *heils* of the vast crowds had the hollow mechanical roar of subterraneous sand grinding deep beneath a desert dune. Goebbels and Himmler both sensed that the man was not impressed. Yet it was most urgent that he be impressed—that he explode with spontaneous enthusiasm for the great accomplishments of the Third Reich.

Reich Marshal Goering tendered him the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with oak leaves and swords in diamonds, Germany's highest decoration for bravery. With a serene smile Ibn David passed it on to his Vizier who, resplendent in a silk turban braided with seed pearls and tufted with an aigrette, was more than a match for Goering. The Vizier fastened the decoration delightedly to his vast chest as Ibn David explained:

"It would be most unbecoming for me to wear it. I am but a simple man with very simple tastes."

"But this is for bravery!" protested Goering, unable to conceal his impatience.

"Then naturally it belongs to my good Vizier. He is my well of courage just as you, no doubt, are a well of courage for your Fuehrer. Personally, I am a very diffident man, easily frightened."

"This is not co-operation!" snarled Goebbels, aside, with uplifted fingers and twisted face.

Ribbentrop then tried to overcome Ibn David with astonishing food, wine and women, both real and ersatz. The Vizier was delighted and lustily partook of all—food, wine and women. But Ibn David drank (*Continued on page 60*)



Von Papen's sly methods were no help at all with the wily Vizier

of his kingdom were wise men, neither bigots nor pedants. So as he studied the interior of the plane he thought: This machine, built of metals, has nerves and arteries through which flow essential oils that once lived in neolithic vegetables. They have succeeded in putting life into the machine—but the soul is still the soul of a dark world.

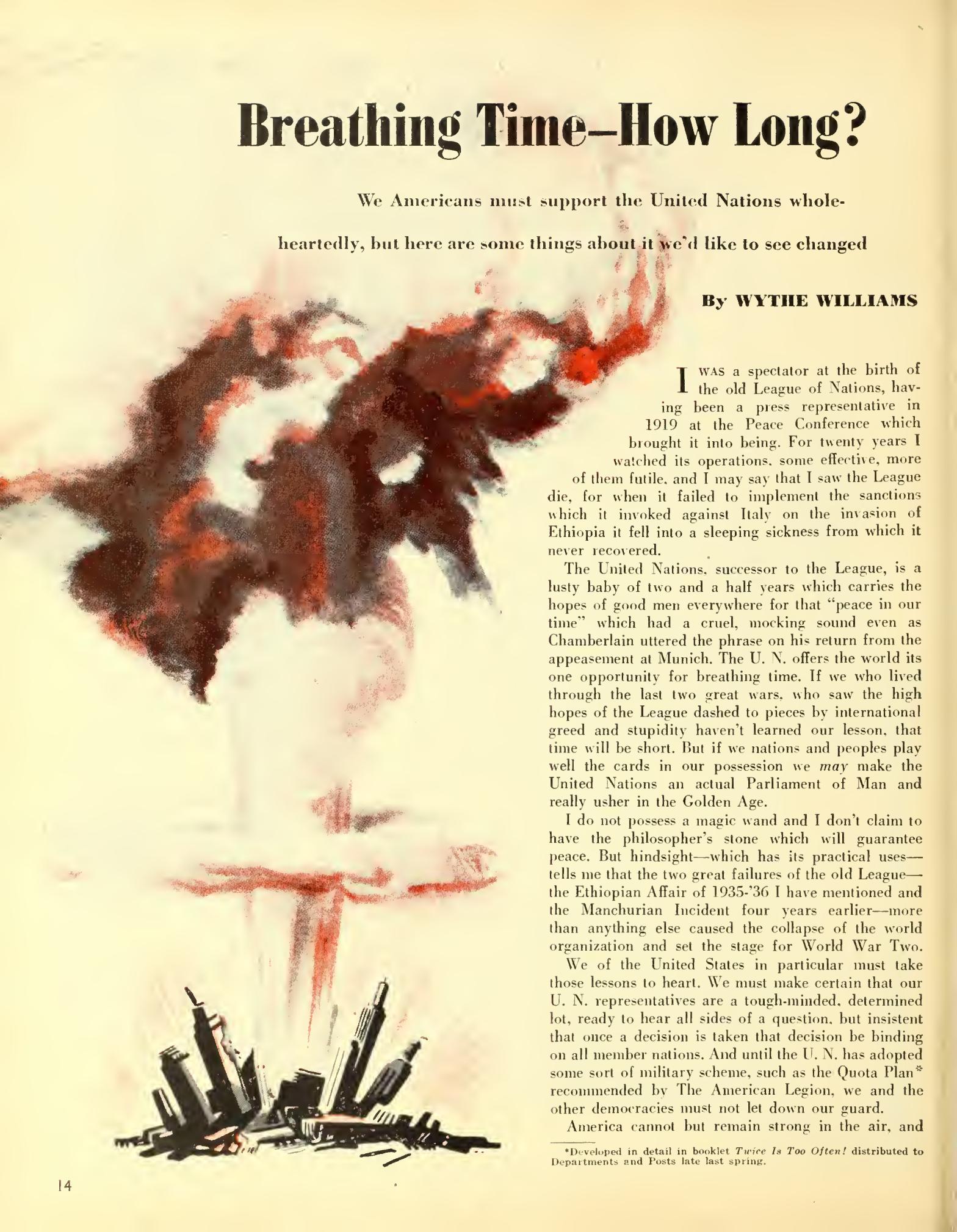


It was the moment they'd been waiting for,
when the marvelous bird would appear

Breathing Time—How Long?

We Americans must support the United Nations wholeheartedly, but here are some things about it we'd like to see changed

By WYTHE WILLIAMS



I WAS a spectator at the birth of the old League of Nations, having been a press representative in 1919 at the Peace Conference which brought it into being. For twenty years I watched its operations, some effective, more of them futile, and I may say that I saw the League die, for when it failed to implement the sanctions which it invoked against Italy on the invasion of Ethiopia it fell into a sleeping sickness from which it never recovered.

The United Nations, successor to the League, is a lusty baby of two and a half years which carries the hopes of good men everywhere for that "peace in our time" which had a cruel, mocking sound even as Chamberlain uttered the phrase on his return from the appeasement at Munich. The U. N. offers the world its one opportunity for breathing time. If we who lived through the last two great wars, who saw the high hopes of the League dashed to pieces by international greed and stupidity haven't learned our lesson, that time will be short. But if we nations and peoples play well the cards in our possession we *may* make the United Nations an actual Parliament of Man and really usher in the Golden Age.

I do not possess a magic wand and I don't claim to have the philosopher's stone which will guarantee peace. But hindsight—which has its practical uses—tells me that the two great failures of the old League—the Ethiopian Affair of 1935-'36 I have mentioned and the Manchurian Incident four years earlier—more than anything else caused the collapse of the world organization and set the stage for World War Two.

We of the United States in particular must take those lessons to heart. We must make certain that our U. N. representatives are a tough-minded, determined lot, ready to hear all sides of a question, but insistent that once a decision is taken that decision be binding on all member nations. And until the U. N. has adopted some sort of military scheme, such as the Quota Plan* recommended by The American Legion, we and the other democracies must not let down our guard.

America cannot but remain strong in the air, and

*Developed in detail in booklet *Twice Is Too Often!* distributed to Departments and Posts late last spring.



Once a UN decision is made it should be binding on all member nations

we must make certain that we are in the forefront of weapons development, for our own sake and for that of the United Nations. A democracy which shows it has the ability to inflict swift, sure punishment on would-be aggressors is a tremendous force for peace, for it becomes a rallying point for other peace-loving nations. Such a power, sure of itself and of the essential correctness of its position, would have kept the old League of Nations from deteriorating into a mere debating society. Alas, there was no such nation!

It was all to the good that the U. N. Security Council's cease-fire order of last summer to the Dutch and Indonesian forces was obeyed by both sides. Once the U. N. invokes its authority there must be no retreat. The atomic bombs which fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August, 1945, were no doubt the compelling factor in the grant of this authority by the member states two months later. That and the memory of the old League's two great failures.

It is worth while, then, to hark back to 1932, when the American Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson lost the battle which he had put up to have the League (it should be remembered that the United States was not a member) declare the Japanese aggressors in their Manchurian adventure. Stimson asked the League to demand that the Japanese quit the Chinese province which they had overrun. But Britain through her representative at Geneva refused to support Stimson, and the other powers played along with her, allowing the Japs to consolidate their gains and extend their sway. The villain in that by-play was Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary in Ramsay MacDonald's Labor Government.

(Continued on page 68)



Under present conditions we must keep abreast of weapons development



We'll be ready to furnish our quota of an international police force

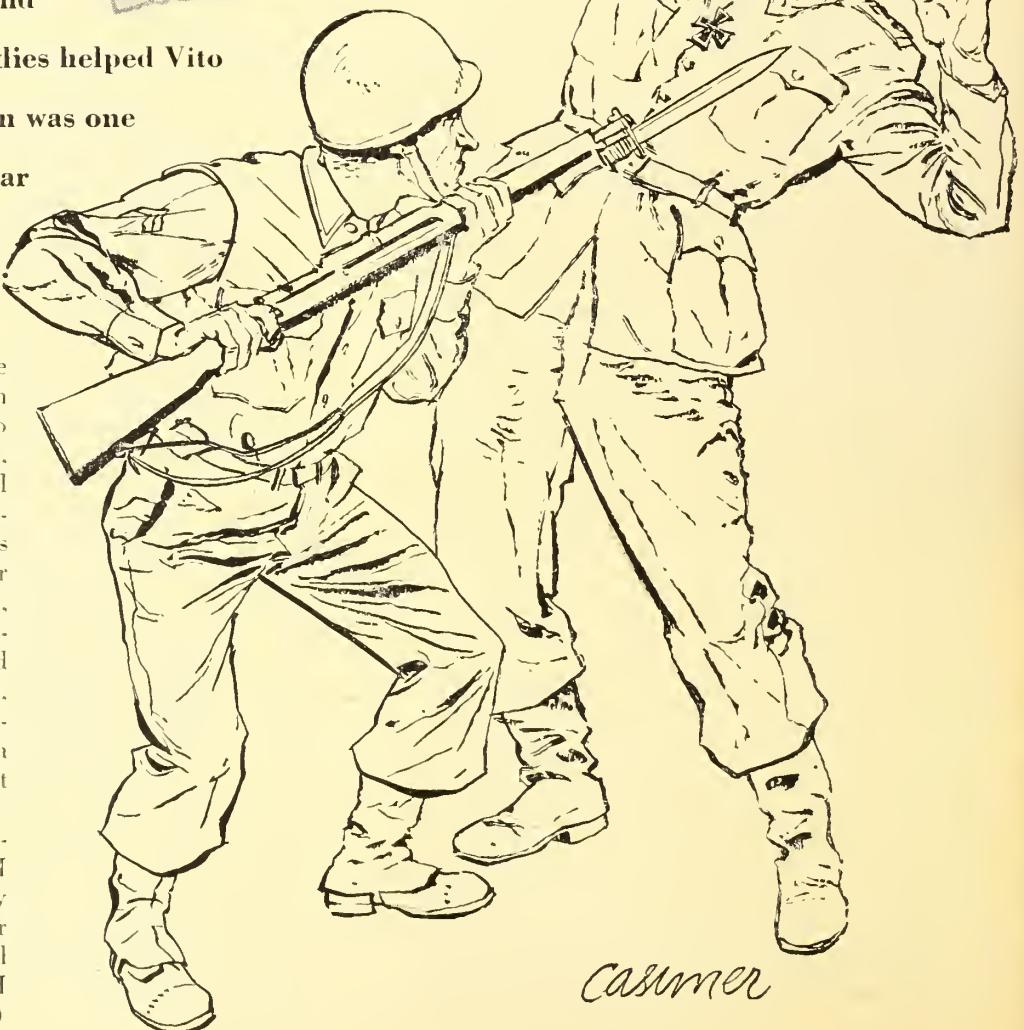
Vito's Private War

His vivid imagination and
the co-operation of his buddies helped Vito
convince his Ma that her son was one
of the great heroes of the war

By RALPH H. MAJOR, Jr.

WHEN I REPORTED to Allied Force Headquarters in Algiers in 1943, one of my first duties was to censor mail in our section. Now, mail censors came in for a good deal of panning during the war. Soldiers claimed the officer-censors pawed disrespectfully over their love letters and even, on occasion, laughed about them with other officers. Actually the job was dull and humorless. Once in a blue moon, however, there whipped past a censor's tired eyes a comet-like breath of pathos or comedy. One day that happened to me.

After weeks of reading and rubber-stamping innocuous letters, I noted a new handwriting in my voluminous mail. My new customer was an Italian-American boy I shall call Vito. I didn't know him but I had heard he (Cont. on page 76)



MEASURE THEM ALL

Compare the cars in number of

QUALITY FEATURES

MOST HIGH-PRICED CARS HAVE	21
LOW-PRICED PLYMOUTH HAS	20
LOW-PRICED CAR #2 HAS	9
LOW-PRICED CAR #3 HAS	8

by the yardstick of Value!



The Quality Chart at your Plymouth dealer's is a yardstick for accurate car comparison. It shows you 21 features of high-priced cars . . . lets you measure the leading cars in the lowest-priced field against this quality standard, feature by feature.

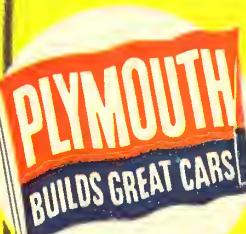
You see that Plymouth has 20 of these features. You check the other two leading low-priced cars and find that one has only 9 and the other only 8. You prove for yourself that Plymouth is the one low-priced car most like high-priced cars.

Then consider Plymouth's extra value above and beyond the 20 quality features. In the lowest-priced field, only Plymouth has Safety-Rim Wheels to reduce the hazards of tire failures. Only Plymouth has Safe-Guard Hydraulic Brakes, a third more effective . . . and many other basic advantages.

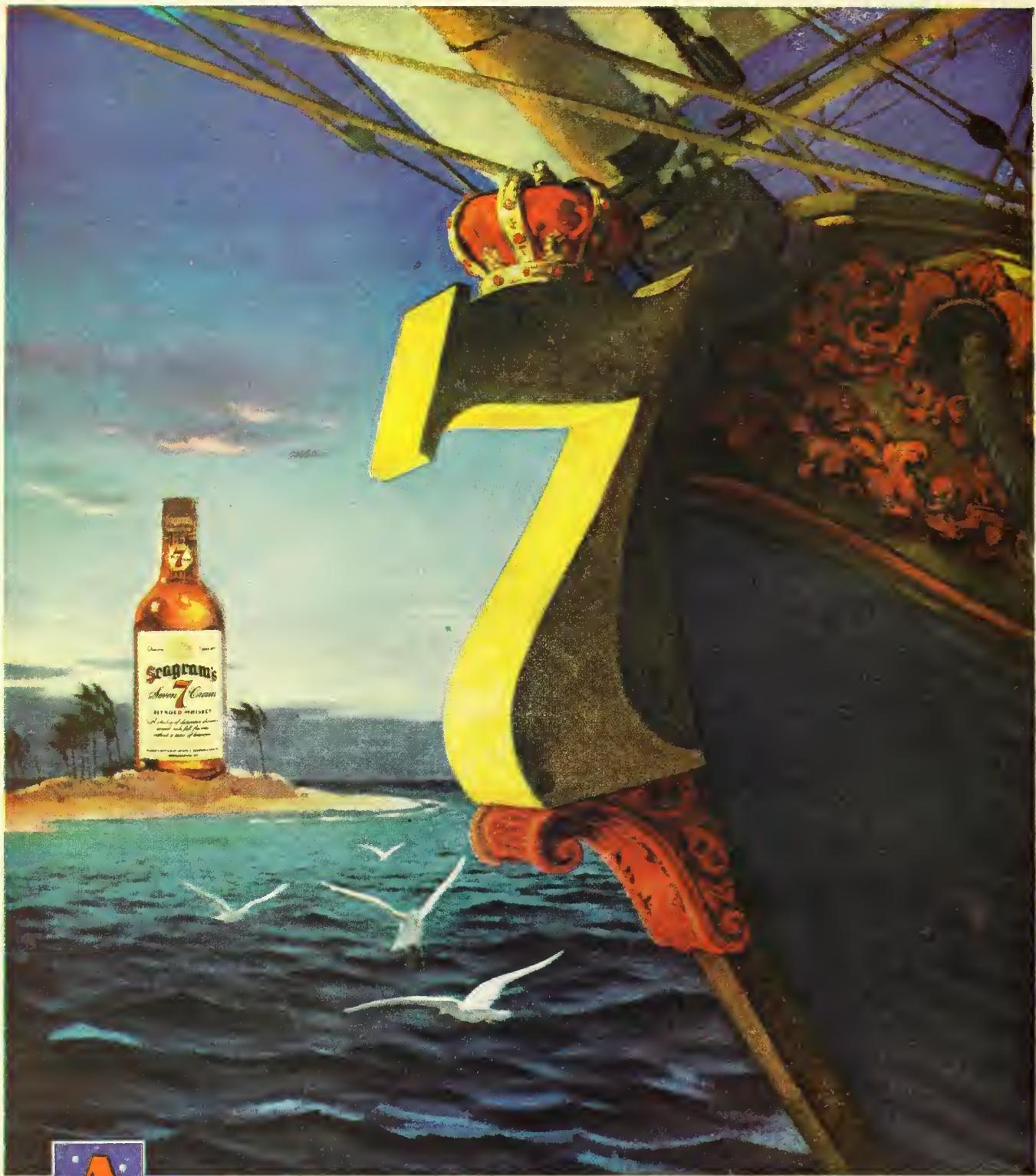
The protection of advanced safety features, the smoothness of Floating Power performance, the refreshing restfulness of a scientifically balanced ride —they're all yours with Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH Division of CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Your nearby Plymouth dealer will accept your order. And he'll provide the service and factory-engineered parts to keep your present car in good condition while you're waiting for your new Plymouth.



If it's VALUE you want it's PLYMOUTH you want



A RARE TREASURE...

Treasure hunters ahoy! Throw away your maps and shovels! Here's the greatest treasure of them all—the superb pre-war quality of 7 Crown—Seagram's finest American whiskey.

Say Seagram's and be Sure...of Pre-War Quality

SEAGRAM'S 7 CROWN BLENDED WHISKEY. 86.8 PROOF. 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS CORPORATION, CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK

Report from Hollywood



Some inside information about the shows coming to your neighborhood theater next week or next month, and the people who make them

By R. WILSON BROWN

IF THE current batch of pictures being released is "the best the geniuses of Hollywood can do, we would be better off without the geniuses." That is the feeling of Harry Brandt, president of the Independent Theatre Owners Association, who owns 140 theatres of his own. He told the Independent Motion Picture Producers Association that with Hollywood spending more money than ever before in making pictures, his theatres have had to show the worst pictures he has seen since he has been in business. "The best thing that could happen to Hollywood," he says, "would be the elimination of a lot of so-called stars." He claims that too many stars are overrated players built up during the war to replace people who were in the services. He suggests the industry forget about stars and pick good players for the right

Some new Disney characters make their debut in *Fun and Fancy Free*



parts. About the British invasion, he claims Americans want American pictures because they find British pictures hard to understand, but says the exhibitor would be better off to run a good British picture than a poor American one.

She Slapped His Face—But Hard

If you see *Cry Wolf*, you'll see Barbara Stanwyck slap Errol Flynn a whop-

Barbara braced her feet and let go with a terrific right to Flynn's cheek.

"Ooh, what a wallop!" exclaimed Flynn, rubbing his face.

"Good," said Godfrey.

"Okay for me," said the cameraman.

"No good," said the soundman. "It sounded like a paper bag being popped."

Miss Stanwyck must have cupped her hand



Ex-Coast Guardsman Gig Young appears with Eleanor Parker in *Escape Me Never*



Bing Crosby takes the part of a phonograph salesman (not for Philco) in Paramount's *The Emperor Waltz*

pin' good whack. Watching the filming of the scene, this is the conversation I picked up:

"Really let him have it the first time, and we won't have to make a lot of takes," said Director Peter Godfrey,

too much. We'll have to do it over."

"Once more," called Godfrey. "And use the flat of your hand this time, Barbara."

"Please do," said Flynn, "and could I use my other cheek?"

The Valentino Mystery

Although Edward Small's forthcoming *The Life of* (Cont. on page 71)



The Legion Plays Santa

Santa Claus, Indiana, was born on Christmas Eve and has become famous for keeping alive the spirit of the Yuletide. In this work Post 242 plays the leading part

By P. H. D. SHERIDAN

Like something out of a story book, Candy Castle is a landmark in this unique town

THE dream of every little boy and girl is to visit "where Santa Claus lives." Time was when parents shunted off their suggestions, because of course it was all make-believe.

Today, however, it's a reality. For at Santa Claus, Indiana, living right in a fairy toyland, is as fat and jolly a Santa Claus as one could wish for. He's none other than Jim Yellig, Commander of Post 242, The American Legion, who not only "plays Santa" all the year 'round, but also answers the multitude of letters addressed to that jolly old gentleman.

How an American Legion Post happens to play Santa is something that could happen only in these United States. Years before Abraham Lincoln's

father moved his family to Hoosier soil, a small group of early settlers migrated to the hills of Southern Indiana, there to build a village which they named Santa Fé.

As was true of most villages in the expanding West, there was nothing remarkable about Santa Fé. The little community had been growing, each year adding a few more families and cabins.

Then one day in 1855, some of the more ambitious settlers decided that the village should have a post office. An application was made and the folks of Santa Fé hoped to hear from Uncle Sam before Christmas of that year. Everybody was greatly excited at the thought of going to the new post office to get their letters and Christmas gifts. They

waited impatiently for word from Washington.

On Christmas Eve the news came. Folks crowded around to see what the letter contained. But the news was disappointing. The Post Office Department had declared that, since there was already one Santa Fé post office in Indiana, this one would have to be requested under a different name.

Determined to get their post office just as quickly as possible, the citizens of Santa Fé decided to discuss the matter that very night—Christmas Eve. It was then the custom for the folks to gather in the building which served as a church and celebrate the advent of another Christmas. The tree had been garlanded with red berries and glistening white

popcorn. Dangling from the trees were knitted stockings and mittens, carved wood toys, rag dolls and other home-made gifts.

Inside the building there was merriment and laughter.

The Christmas spirit filled their simple hearts and it was a joyous observance. The youngsters played games which were so popular at Christmas-time: *Hoodman's Blind*, *Shoe the Wild Mare*, *Steal the White Loaf*, *Bob Apple*, and *Snap Dragon*. The older folk gathered about the high fireplace and talked of many things, but principally of the new post office.

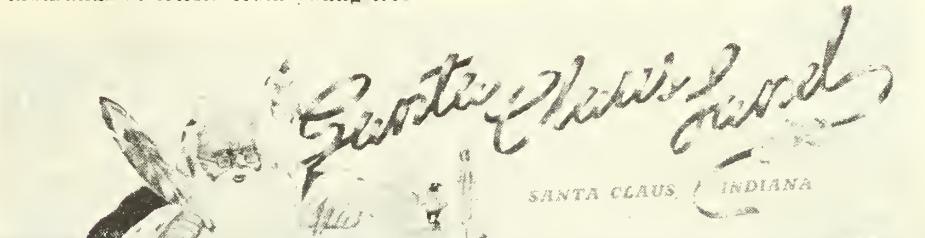
Suddenly the door flew open and in barged the village Santa Claus, stopping on his rounds about the town. Immediately somebody suggested "Santa Claus" as a name for the village and the choice was unanimous. Again the villagers requested a post office—this time, in the name of Santa Claus, and it was granted in 1856.

For years the village drowsed beside a rutty highway. Then in 1907 Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Philadelphia, Pa., prevailed upon President Theodore Roosevelt to order the United States Post Office to give all "Dear Santa Claus" letters, stamped or otherwise, which normally would go to the Dead Letter Office, to charitable organizations willing to answer them.

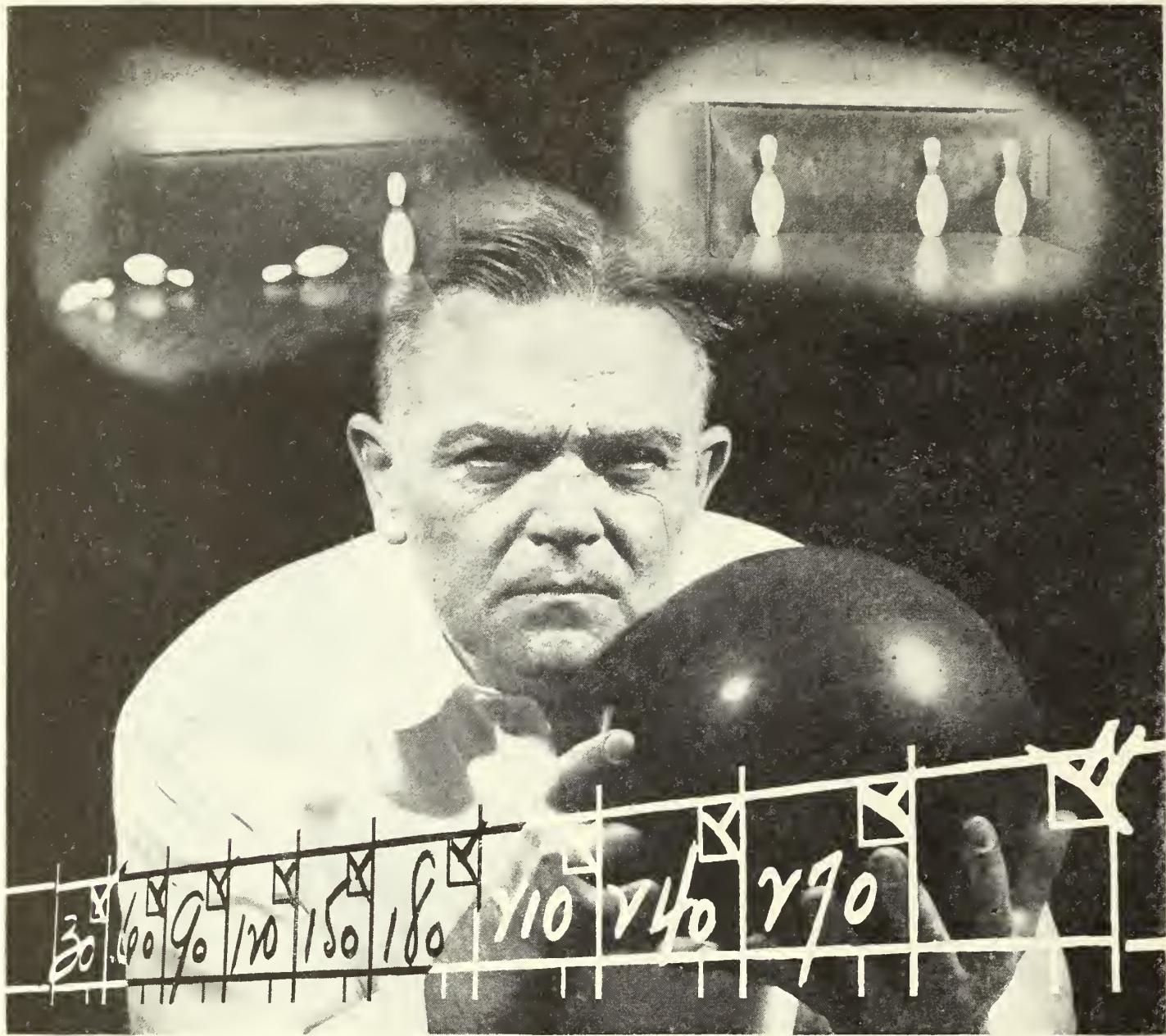
Thereafter, the beloved Jim Martin, who died in 1935, was postmaster in the town for 30 years. Every year he received hundreds of letters from children writing to "Dear Santa Claus." Mail clerks throughout (Cont. on page 67)



To the kids he's Santa Claus. To grownups he's Jim Yellig, Commander of Post 212. Below: Letterhead used in answering the thousands of letters from youngsters



Weeks before Christmas the mail starts pouring in and the Post goes into action



In spite of tremendous nervous pressure, odds favor another strike after eleven straight. "Apple" bowlers crack earlier

No Time to Spare

**When a bowler needs,
one strike for a perfect
score, the tensest moment
in sports has arrived**

By TOM PHILLIPS

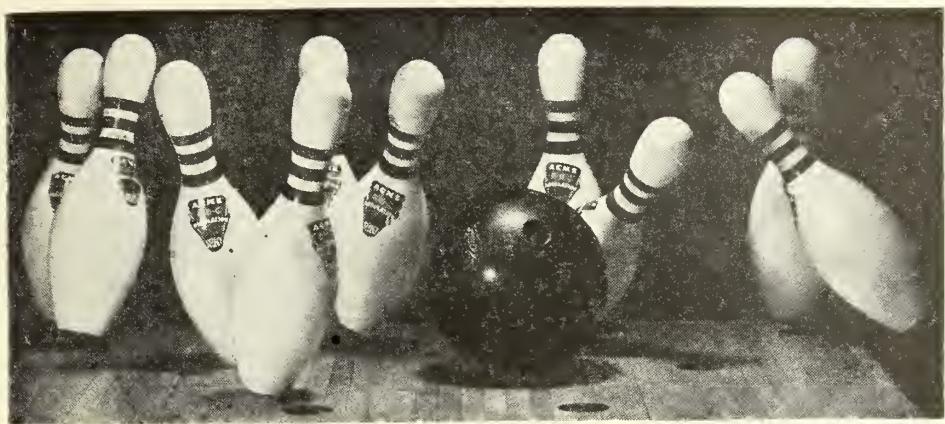
THE late Charley Daw, one of the greatest bowlers of all time, was bowling at an alley in West Allis, Wisconsin, one night in 1937. He had chalked up one perfect game, then rolled a 201, and was working on his second 300 when an elderly, whiskered gentleman joined the awestruck crowd behind him.

The old gentleman watched as Charley, a former national match champion who rolled five perfect games before his

death, lined up strike after strike on his score sheet. In the 10th frame Charley's sheet bore an unbroken line of X's, and a lady turned to the bearded character and gushed:

"Goodness, isn't he a wonderful bowler?"

The old fellow shifted his tobacco to the other side of his mouth. "I don't know, lady," he said laconically. "I ain't seen him make a spare yet."



©1946, R. H. WATSON

Even a perfect pocket hit (shown here cleaning the alley in a high-speed flash study) may leave a bowler with a "strike-split", the eight and ten pins still standing

Few bowling spectators would remain as unimpressed by perfection as did that old man, for perfect games in bowling are rare, indeed, and only four men in official bowling history have rolled two of them in the same series. Up to the present season, 3,355 perfect games had been completed in sanctioned league competition. During the 1945-46 season, only one perfect game appeared in each 675,000 competitive games bowled.

This scarcity exists because the perfect game is an unparalleled exhibition of skill, nerve and self control. Twelve times in succession the bowler must hook his ball precisely into the 1-3 pocket, and topple every pin. He may escape with a few less perfect hits and some luck, but probably no other sport subjects the participant to greater tension in achieving perfection.

The golfer who shoots a hole-in-one steps out on the tee and swings his club in the hope that he will make a long, true drive. If he finds his ball resting in the cup, it is pure chance, with no preliminary worrying, and only pleasant excitement when he discovers what he has done. The baseball pitcher, trying for a no-hit game, can throw many wild balls, and can count on eight teammates to help him out if he tosses one that is a bit too good. His skill may fail him a dozen times in a game, without depriving him of his chance for glory.

The bowler, striving for perfection, fights his battle alone, and every ball must count. About the seventh frame, if he sees a string of strikes on his score sheet, he begins to wonder if this might be the time. He throws another one, taking just a little more care, and ten pins clatter into the pit. He licks his lips, waits while his four teammates take their turns, and tries not to hear the excited comments of the crowd behind him. Then he rolls another strike.

It begins to get him. "Three more balls like that and I'm in," he tells himself. "Can I do it? They've got to be just right, or I'm all done. All those people watching. Gotta be careful, now."

Instead of relaxing, he becomes tense. Nobody can help him, and he must worry not only about the next ball, but the next one, and the one after that. Brother, that takes real self control!

Tough as it is to roll a perfect game,

fate occasionally intervenes to make it even more difficult, but some bowlers seem equal to any challenge. The secretary of the American Bowling Congress, E. H. Baumgarten, and Frank Baker, his assistant secretary, both rolled 300's before they were hired. Baumgarten got his the hard way. Driving to the alleys that night he wrapped his car around a telephone pole and demolished it. He crawled out, hailed a cab, reached the alleys in time to bowl and rolled a 300 game.

In Detroit, back in 1942, Leo DeMare lined up 11 strikes in a row, and then took one last puff on his cigar before picking up his ball for the final roll. The uncomfortable fact that he took the drag from the lighted end of the cigar didn't stop him from getting his 300.

Perhaps the toughest 300 of all was rolled in 1934, at a bowling alley in Buffalo, New York. The members of the Genessee Business House League were nearing the end of their third game when an electric power failure plunged the alleys into darkness. The bowlers groused good- (*Continued on page 65*)



Hank Marino, of Milwaukee, who has weathered the jitters so often he holds the record of ten official 300 games, shows a coming generation how to lay down a working ball

Our BX-36, world's most powerful bomber, capable of dropping atom bombs on any major objective in the world and returning to a U.S. base without refueling



COMPARE these two sentences: The hope of world peace lies in a *strong* United States of America. The hope of world peace lies in a *weak* United States of America.

As we approach the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Peace every American needs to examine the state of world affairs and to study how our nation may best exert its leadership for world peace.

The men who fought for America in two world wars adopted their program for peace at the 29th National Convention of The American Legion in New York last August. Every Legion member should read that report of the convention committee on Foreign Relations. Every Legion post will do well to discuss it and to bring its thoughtful conclusions to the attention of Americans everywhere.

Peace is everybody's business.

The United States has never wanted a war, it has never started a war, and it never will.

Unhappily, a segment of our people truly believe that because we want peace we should destroy our own strength and assume that our example would cause others to refrain from aggression. This theory has been so definitely proved wrong that The American Legion holds to the first sentence of this article. Our hope for peace lies in strength, not weakness. England tried to appease an aggressive dictatorship, and completely failed.

Power for Peace

By JAMES F. O'NEIL

National Commander, American Legion

The resolution of our New York convention says, "There must be no appeasement."

Speaking frankly about the present aggressive dictatorship in Russia as it seeks expansion in Europe our resolution says: "The only way to prevent war in critical situations such as exist in Europe today is to act firmly, promptly and adequately, without bluster but with complete readiness for war if war should be thrust upon us."

I will quote one more sentence from those resolutions which were written and adopted after months of discussion in Legion posts and departments and hours of final study by the delegates selected to express our considered beliefs.

"We recognize that the first essential to world recovery is that the United States itself remain strong and free. We cannot escape, we will not evade our own responsibility as a people for maintaining peace, resisting aggression, and preserving the rights of free men."

No man who reads the record can support any foolish idea that The American Legion wants America at war. Every thought and every purpose carefully ex-

pressed by our convention was a thought and purpose of achieving and maintaining peace. Every one of you, my comrades, has known the facts of one frightful war, and many of you have experienced two world conflicts. To assume, as a few thoughtless

people and a few harmful propagandists seek to assume, that because we were soldiers once we aspire to be soldiers again, is plain nonsense. No organized group of human beings anywhere desires peace more ardently than The American Legion. Few groups have the opportunity to approach the struggle for peace so realistically as do we.

I ask every Legionnaire to read our program for peace, to study the many aspects of present world problems, to understand the American program called the Marshall Plan, to watch the progress of the United Nations organization with its elements of strength for peace and its element of weakness developed by the repeated vetoes of the Soviet delegate.

I believe you will conclude, as your delegates at New York concluded, that the hope for real peace in the world rests with a strong United States.

Let us then make the power and leadership of The American Legion effective in exerting America's strength to establish and maintain peace. All that we can do will not be too much. Under our commitment to God and Country we must not do less.

In 1912 this was high style.
Watch for the same next year



Women à la Mode

*What fiend plotted to
transform American women into
animated potato sacks?*

*Why did the beautiful
can-can dancer toss herself
into the Seine?*

Why didn't Kilroy stay there?

*Why did the garment
industry go along on the deal?*

*How much protest
did fashion editors make?*

*Here and only here can
you get the answers to these
questions puzzling all America.*



By JOSEPH C. KEELEY

IN plain language American women have expressed themselves about the new styles. The great majority don't like them. All but a few can't afford them. Being realists, however, they know they have to wear them, and in great numbers they're doing just that.

This may seem like womanly illogic, but look at their side of it. Consider what they're up against. As an example, late last summer when buyers for department stores were swarming over New York's garment center, several of them had some interesting things to say about the new styles.

"My only worry," cried one, "is to get enough of what our store needs. Nobody wants to be seen in last year's clothes."

Another cooed: "Men are about ready to admit that it's impossible to talk women out of spending clothes money this fall."

The masterpiece, however, came from the head of a retail trade group. Sound-



ing like something out of *Mein Kampf*, this was:

"Total fashion coordination is no longer a haphazard affair, but is now a carefully planned achievement."

Godey's Magazine saw "the new look" coming as far back as 1896

How true! And if you have any lingering doubts as to the success of this "carefully planned achievement," haul out your wallet and ask yourself what happened to the crop of lettuce it used to contain. The answer will be found, at least in part, in wifey's clothes closet—the so chic creations representing the most glorious accomplishments of the couturier's art.

Pretty, aren't they? Every bit as attractive as anything ever worn by Hetty Green, Carry Nation or Whistler's Mother. And necessary too, almost as much so as an iron deer for your front lawn, a buggy whip or a side-saddle.

However, don't blame your wife. Bedeviled by dollar-a-pound butter and a few other incidentals, she probably would have been quite happy to have gotten along with maybe a new dress, a pair of shoes and a few accessories. But, with the full weight of the fashion juggernaut thrown against her what could she do? What would the neighbors think if she dared show herself in last year's clothes? More specifically, (*Cont. on page 55*)



**Facts about firearms which concern all of us, particularly
those who would rather use them for sport than for war**

By W. H. B. SMITH

DURING the recent war the Germans turned up with a new progressive burning propellant which startled explosives and arms experts. It produced remarkably high velocities without dangerously increasing breech pressures. Our Army promptly slapped a "secret" classification on this development when we learned the formula at the end of the war, and further experimentation was conducted on it.

The secret was a pretty open one: it was a matter of pulverizing high explosives of the PETN class (commonly used for hollow charges, bazooka warheads and the like) and embedding very fine grains in pellets of standard smokeless powder. There is no question that Russia knows all about it.

Now a U. S. patent has been granted on such a powder, the rights being assigned to the Hercules Powder Company. This powder will develop far greater velocities and will give much flatter bullet trajectories than any previously known in the U. S. One bright scientist has already suggested using this new propellant to drive a projectile to the moon!

Use of this powder will greatly increase the efficiency of all arms, military and sporting. Used in pistol cartridges it will give a headache to makers of "bullet proof vests," since it will step up velocities enough to drive jacketed bullets through material which will stop the slugs driven by ordinary powders.

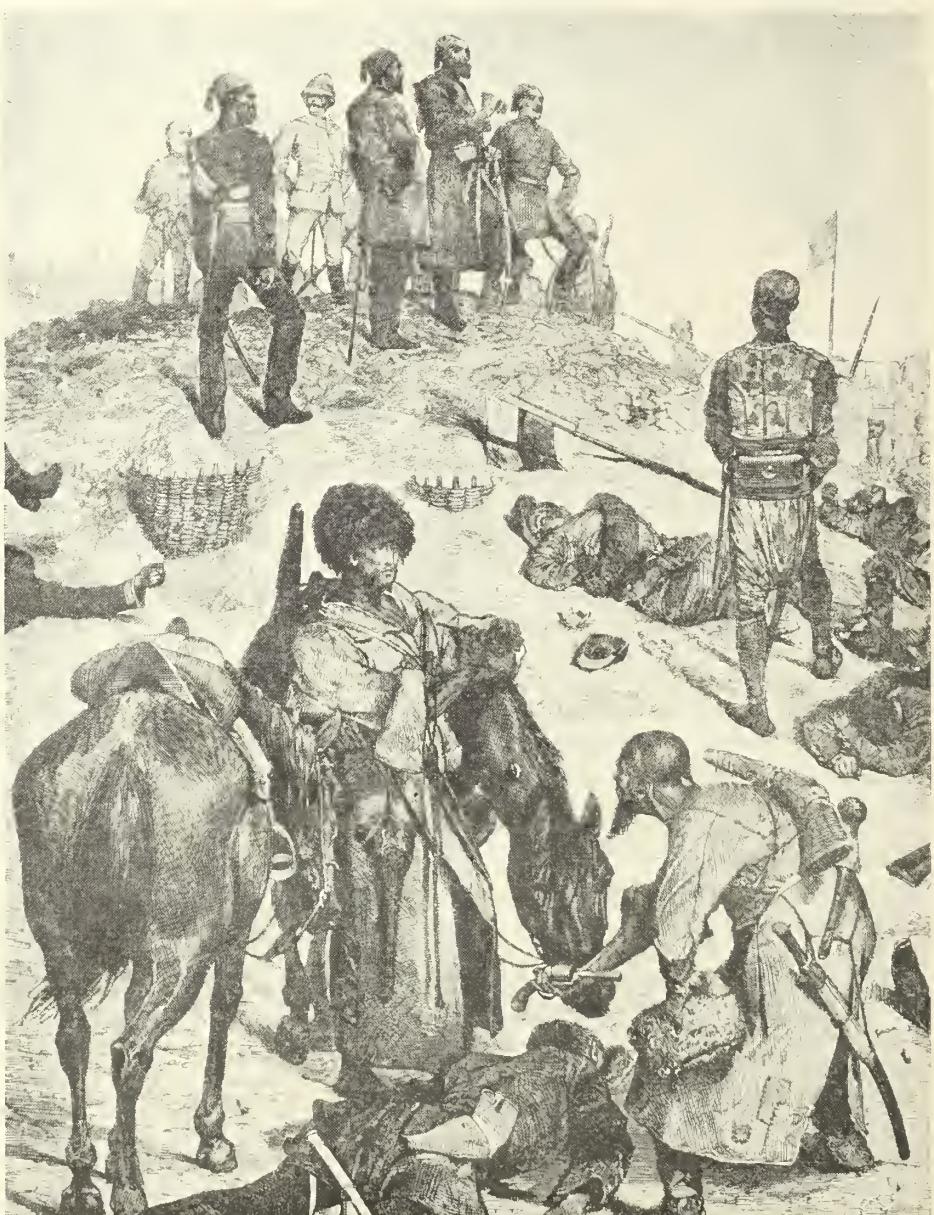
**Want to Use that Trophy
for Hunting?**

If you want to use any captured Japanese weapons for hunting or target shooting, you will have trouble getting ammunition. No standard American ammunition will fit any Japanese rifle or pistol, so the only cartridges available

are those being sold at collectors' prices.

The early Japanese 6.5mm rifles are perhaps the strongest military rifles ever built, to judge by comparative blow-up tests conducted by independent

laboratories. The old Arisakas have actually taken punishment which blew up Springfields, Enfields and Mausers. The later 7.7mm rifles, while not nearly as well made as the pre-war types, are still pretty good as a class. Of course, there are dogs which are dangerous. If you want to use these Jap rifles, have them checked and altered by a competent American gun (*Continued on page 73*).



At the Battle of Pleven in 1877 Turks with American rifles stopped the Russians cold



"No wonder it made Milwaukee famous!"

Opening a bottle of Schlitz is like opening a familiar and well-loved book. You know it holds enjoyment you can depend upon...that each and every time you'll find the same touch of genius...the same quality of greatness.

Through the story of this fine beer runs the classic theme of ideals upheld for almost a hundred years...the historic background for that matchless flavor which makes men say, "No wonder it made Milwaukee famous!"



Copyright 1947, Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

The Beer that made Milwaukee Famous



REG U.S. PAT OFF.

The Trumpeter label . . . a small thing to look for . . . a big thing to find

F
or more than 60 years

Hart Schaffner & Marx has been

the name America looks to for style,

quality and value in clothes.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Summary of Rights and Benefits

PROVIDED FOR SERVICE MEN OF THE TWO WORLD
WARS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS UNDER LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS
OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES

What This Summary Offers:

The purposes of this special section are three-fold:

1. To acquaint veterans of the two World Wars with the rights and benefits which have been provided for them by Federal and State legislation.

2. To give an understanding of the machinery and operation of the vastly expanded Veterans Administration, the agency through which the Government conducts most of its relations with its war veterans.

3. To explain the nation-wide service system of The American Legion through which the Legion helps men and women who served with the armed forces during the two wars, and their dependents and beneficiaries to obtain the rights and benefits to which they are entitled.

* * *

This summary is based on legislation and provisions of law in effect on Octo-

ber 1, 1947, and is subject to later modification by action of Congress, by change in Veterans Administration Regulations under existing laws, and by the Legislatures of the States. Readers who may have doubts whether any provision noted herein has been rendered obsolete by later legislation, or as to their entitlement to certain benefits, may obtain up-to-date information from Post Service Officers of The American Legion, from the National Rehabilitation Committee, 1608 K Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C., or from any of the Department Service Officers listed herein. The Legion's service organization extends to nearly every local community within the continental limits of the nation and is always available to veterans and their dependents who need assistance or advice in the completion of their claims.

COMPILED BY

BOYD B. STUTLER, *American Legion Magazine Staff*

WITH ASSISTANCE OF

T. O. KRAABEL, *Director, National Rehabilitation Committee, and Department and State Service Officers*

Rights and Benefits, U. S. Government

IN its August, 1932, issue this magazine published a detailed summary of the rights and benefits for World War service men and their dependents provided under laws and regulations of the Federal Government and the forty-eight States. The Economy Act of 1933 at one stroke wiped out many of the beneficial acts of the Federal Congress and in October, 1934, a supplement was published to conform to the new laws.

Another war and a new generation of war veterans

VETERANS' PRINCIPAL RIGHTS

The major benefits allowable to veterans of the two World Wars and their dependents under Federal laws are:

1. Disability compensation for disabilities resulting from disease or injury incurred in military or naval service.

2. Pension for total permanent disability not incurred in war service.

3. Hospitalization treatment and domiciliary care for those with service-connected disabilities, and, so far as VA facilities may permit, for those with non-service-connected disabilities.

4. Compensation for dependents of men who died in service and men who, after discharge, have died from service-connected disabilities.

5. Pension for widows and children of veterans, under certain conditions, whose deaths are held not the result of service.

6. Education and vocational training for veterans of WW2.

7. Loan guarantees on homes, farms and business for WW2 veterans.

8. Readjustment pay and allowances for a limited time after discharge.

9. Government Life Insurance (WW1) and National Service Life Insurance, (WW2), available to veterans in standard types of policies at low premium rates.

10. Funeral and burial allowance.

11. Burial in a National Cemetery.

12. Government headstone, available when veteran's grave has not been suitably marked.

13. Civil Service preference, available to veterans in examinations and appointments, with special preference for disabled men.

14. Government land, open to settlement under preferential rights.

The basic Federal provisions for veterans of the World Wars and their dependents are contained in a series of laws and regulations. Among the more important are:

The World War Veterans Act of 1924, as amended and re-enacted. This governs payment of compensation for death or disability, hospitalization, guardianship, burial provisions, Government Insurance, and many other subjects.

Public Law 2, 73rd Congress, known as the Economy Act, approved March 20, 1933.

Public Law 484, 73rd Congress, as amended, the widows' and childrens' compensation Act, approved June 28, 1934.

Public Law 346, 78th Congress, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more generally known as the GI Bill of Rights for WW2 veterans, approved June 22, 1944.

Public Law 16, 78th Congress, vocational rehabilitation for service-connected

has caused the enactment of new laws and expanded benefits. This summary* has been prepared to bring up to date a knowledge of the provisions of the laws affecting veterans as they apply to those who served in the two World Wars. It is not intended as a complete guide, but rather as a useful means of acquainting veterans with important facts about legislation and their rights under existing law, and how to go about obtaining the benefits authorized.

WW2 disabled, approved on March 24, 1943.

Public Law 458, 79th Congress, relating to disability ratings.

Public Law 801, 76th Congress, part of Title 6, the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.

Separate copies of these acts may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at small cost. A Congressman will usually be glad to send copies upon request without charge.

A full code of Federal laws, *Compilation of Laws Relating to Veterans*, by Elmer A. Lewis, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for \$1.75 per copy.

SPECIAL LAWS

For information on special acts or laws with limited time application, such as Musterling Out Pay Act, World War I Adjusted Compensation Act, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, etc., consult your Post or Department Service Officer, or write National Rehabilitation Division, The American Legion, 1608 K Street Northwest, Washington 6, D. C.

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

In order to provide a central authority to act for the United States Government in dealing with war veterans, a single institution known as the Veterans Administration has been built up. This vast division of Government was created by the consolidation of separate and independent agencies—the former Veterans Bureau, the Pension Bureau, and National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—taking over the functions of each and, in addition, assuming new administrative duties growing out of another war.

The Veterans Administration (hereafter referred to as VA), is the agency primarily responsible for, or is concerned with, the administration of laws providing for direct benefits for veterans and their dependents. These duties include payment of benefits such as compensation, pensions, retirement pay, insurance, readjustment allowances; medical treatment, hospital and domiciliary care; burial and funeral expenses; vocational rehabilitation; education and training; guaranty of loans for home, farm and business property, and other related benefits. It is the one agency that most veterans will deal with, though other divisions of the Federal Government grant certain rights and benefits.

The VA, under the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, maintains its Central Office at Washington 25, D. C., with more than 900 Regional Offices, hospitals, homes and contact offices radiating out in such locations as to give the nation complete coverage and to assure quick access by any veteran, wherever placed, to the serv-

ices of the organization. In the conduct of its multifarious operations, the Central Office acts as the directing and driving center, though much of the actual contact of the veteran will be through contact units and Regional Offices. Original jurisdiction in some matters, particularly relating to death claims and insurance, is reserved to the Central and Branch Offices.

Certain benefits, rights and privileges based on war service are, because of their nature, administered by governmental agencies other than the VA. For example: Civil Service preference by the United States Civil Service Commission; homestead and settlement on Government land, by the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; burial in National Cemeteries by Quartermaster General, War Department, Washington, D. C.; veterans preference in purchase of surplus war material by War Assets Administration, etc. The address of each agency to which inquiry or application should be made is given if the matter in interest is not administered by or under the jurisdiction of the VA.

HOW TO FILE CLAIMS

Claims for hospitalization, compensation, disability pension, and similar items should be submitted to the Regional Office of the VA nearest to the home of the applicant. All claims arising out of or after the death of a veteran should be submitted to the Branch Office serving the State in which the claimants live.

Claims should be made on application forms which any Administration office will supply on request. These forms may usually be obtained also from the service agencies of The American Legion.

After he has obtained the application form and other necessary papers applying to the particular type of claim, the claimant will often be able to prepare his own case by following out the instructions contained on or accompanying the application form. He may also be able to submit the claim direct to the Regional Office in his State, or to the Branch Office, whichever has jurisdiction.

In many cases, however, the claimant will wish to obtain the expert advice and assistance of a Service Officer of The American Legion, either Post or Department. These officers will give the aid necessary, prepare the claim properly and place it in the channels for prompt consideration.

Claims presenting unusual complications or difficulties may be forwarded to the National Rehabilitation Committee, 1608 K Street Northwest, Washington 6, D. C. This should be done through the Department Service Officer, and only after the local officers have been unable to give the necessary assistance.

*Index to this Summary, p. 24A.

THE AMERICAN LEGION RECOGNIZED TO REPRESENT VETERANS

The American Legion has by law been duly recognized and granted authority to present and prosecute the claims of veterans under the laws administered by the VA. Representatives of the Legion must be appointed individually and their accreditation approved by the Veterans Administration, whether serving the National organization, Departments or Posts. Application of Post Service Officers for this accreditation must be made to their Department Headquarters, and as procedure varies in the several Departments, full information must be obtained from the Department Adjutant. As of June 30, 1947, of the 3,845 representatives of all groups recognized by the VA, 1,511 were accredited to the Legion. Accreditation should be limited to those who have occasion to appear before one or more rating agencies of the VA.

Appointments are continued until cancelled by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on his own motion, or at the request of The American Legion. Service Officers and all other Legion representatives who are entitled to represent veteran claimants or beneficiaries are not permitted to make a charge for services rendered.

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Before The American Legion or any of its accredited representatives is recognized in any claim under consideration or adjudication by the VA, a power of attorney must be executed by the claimant or his guardian specifically naming The American Legion as representative. This form (P-22) need not be notarized. In this connection it is well to call attention to the fact that only one organization may represent a claimant before the VA, and any power of attorney signed subsequent to the original designation automatically cancels the older one. This form is valid only in the VA. No other government Department or agency recognizes it as a power of attorney.

DISABILITY AND DEATH COMPENSATION AND PENSION

The system of payment of compensation and pension by the VA for various degrees of disability, both war-incurred and other conditions aggravated by service (called service-connected), and for disabilities arising from other causes, is a complicated one. There is involved not only the veteran himself, but his dependents, with rates of payment adjusted for each classification. This summary will give general treatment to each group, listing the rights and benefits available under present law, and methods of procedure, but space limitation will not permit more than a summation of the laws and regulations pertaining to veterans in effect on Oct. 1, 1947. In case of doubt, see your Post or Department Service Officer.

COMPENSATION FOR WAR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY

The VA will pay *disability compensation* to veterans of the two World Wars who suffer from a disability of ten percent or more which is connected with *war service*. This benefit should be distinguished from the other allowance provided and paid for disabilities due to other causes *not necessarily connected with the service*, which is termed *pension*. The applicant must prove by competent records and evidence that his disability is due to injury or disease incurred in,

traceable to, or aggravated by active military or naval service.

Eligibility: To receive the benefits under this law the veteran must have been discharged or released from the armed forces under conditions other than dishonorable, and must have had active service in WWI between April 6, 1917, and November 12, 1918, (for those in Russia, until April 2, 1920), and in WW2 between December 7, 1941, and July 25, 1947, ("end of war," as determined by Public Law 239, 80th Congress).

Application: Original applications for disability compensation for injuries or disabilities incurred in both World Wars should be made on Veterans Administration Form 526, and should be submitted to the nearest Regional Office of the Veterans Administration.

Service Connection. Establishing proof of service connection is the fundamental requirement of this benefit. When Army or Navy records do not substantiate a claim, the personal affidavit of the claimant and such supplementary evidence as he can submit, such as the affidavits of those who served with him or physicians who attended him, must contain the facts upon which the claim of a service connection of a disability is based. It is especially important that claimants answer fully the questions asked on the official forms.

Basis of Payment: The rate of payment of a disability compensation varies with the degree of disability and the handicap imposed. The law provides that the rating shall be based as far as practicable on the average impairment of earning capacity resulting from comparable injuries in civil occupations, and not upon impairment of earning capacity in each individual case. Elaborate rating schedules have been worked out by the VA, based on statistics for the several occupations, and from experience drawn from years of administration.

Disabilities are classified as partial or total, and are evaluated under appropriate rating schedules, special provision being made by law for disabilities rated more than total, such as blindness, multiple amputations, etc. Awards of disability compensation range from \$8.28 to \$138 per month on the 10 to 100 percent ratings, and up to \$360 per month on the special ratings noted above.

PENSIONS FOR NONSERVICE-CONNECTED TOTAL PERMANENT DISABILITY

Veterans of both World Wars who were discharged under conditions other than dishonorable who had more than 90 days of active service, or if less than 90 days, were discharged for disability in line of duty, may be eligible to receive a pension for total permanent disability "which is not shown to have been incurred in any period of military or naval service." This pension is fixed by statute at \$60 monthly, but after ten years of continuous payment as totally and permanently disabled, or the veteran reaches the age of 65, the pension is increased to \$72. It is not payable if, unmarried and without dependent children, the veteran has an income in excess of \$1,000 per year, or, if married or with minor children, in excess of \$2,500.

Applications for this pension are made on VA Form 526b.

COMPENSATION TO DEPENDENTS IN SERVICE-CONNECTED DEATHS

The surviving widow, children, and dependent parents of a veteran of either

World War who died in service or subsequent to discharge from service-connected disabilities are entitled to receive compensation. This benefit can be paid even though claim is filed and service-connection is established after the veteran's death.

The widow and children are presumed dependent; parents must, however, supply proof. Widows who married WWI veterans later than December 14, 1944, are excluded from benefits unless married ten or more years to the person who served. Children are eligible, whenever born. Widow of a WW2 veteran eligible to receive the compensation must have married prior to July 25, 1957, ten years after the declared end of the war.

Rates of compensation are fixed by law and are the same for dependents of deceased veterans of both World Wars: Widow, \$60; widow and one child, \$78, (with \$15.60 for each additional child); no widow, but one child, \$30; no widow, but two children, \$45.60, (with \$12 for each additional child, equally divided); dependent mother or father, \$54; both mother and father, \$30 each.

Claims by widows and children should be made on Veterans Administration Form 534, and claims by dependent parents on Veterans Administration Form 535.

PENSION FOR NONSERVICE-CONNECTED DEATHS TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN

Provision is made for payment of pensions to unremarried widows and to children—not to parents—of veterans of the two World Wars, whose deaths are held not the result of service. The eligibility requirements, based upon active military or naval service of the veteran as defined in paragraph 2, Compensation to Dependents in Service-Connected Deaths, above, differ somewhat as between dependents of War I and War II. The American Legion is striving to obtain parity through amendatory legislation.

This pension is not payable to a widow, without child, or to a child, whose income exceeds \$1,000 per year, or to a widow with child or children who has an annual income exceeding \$2,500. In case the widow is denied, payments to children may be continued until 18 years of age, or to age 21 if attending school.

The rates of payment, fixed by law are: Widow with no children, \$42 per month; widow and one child, \$54, (with \$6 for each additional child); no widow, but one child, \$21; no widow, but two children, \$32.40, (equally divided); no widow, but three children, \$43.20, (equally divided), with \$4.80 for each additional child, equally divided.

VA Form 534 is used to claim this benefit, and should be filed with the nearest Regional Office. Post Service Officers are familiar with the requirements and procedure and will be able to give ready aid and assistance in most instances.

PENALTY FOR FRAUD

Severe penalties are provided for submitting fraudulent evidence to support a claim under adjudication by the VA. In addition to prosecution in the courts, forfeiture of rights to benefits may result. The forfeiture of compensation and other benefits is solely within the power of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and he may declare a forfeiture regardless of whether or not the accused is punished by conviction in the criminal courts.

PROCEDURE IN APPEALS

In case a claim has been denied by the office of the VA having original jurisdiction—in most cases this would be a Regional Office—the claimant has the right to appeal to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Board of Veterans' Appeals, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C. is the agency required by law to make the decisions in appellate cases. No claim should be appealed until the applicant has consulted with a Post or Department Service Officer or other person competent to advise in rehabilitation and claim matters.

This suggestion is made because the rules governing appeals are somewhat technical in nature and, usually through hasty action, a great number of cases not properly prepared go up to the appeal board for review. In presenting an appeal on any subject to the VA the appellant should be sure that his appeal is stated as specifically as possible and the reasons why it should, in his opinion, be granted, set forth in detail. No case should be appealed simply because the claimant is dissatisfied with the action already taken. The appeal should be properly prepared and handled through official channels.

The normal course of the handling of an appeal by a veteran or dependent should be: (1) Post Service Officer; (2) the Department Service Officer, and (3) The National Rehabilitation Committee.

Application for appeal of a claim must be filed with the office where the action was taken within one year from date of mailing notice of the result of the initial decision. If appeal is not taken within that time, the action already taken will be final and cannot be re-opened except on the basis of new and material evidence. VA Form P-9 should be used for preparing appeals.

ELIGIBLES TO RECEIVE BENEFITS

It will be noted that a condition is included in nearly all laws in relation to eligibility, and that the qualifying phrase "discharged or released from active service under conditions other than dishonorable" is frequently used. This inclusive term is necessary because of the several types of discharge forms used by the War and Navy Departments.

Veterans barred from benefits because of the character of their discharge are those: "Discharged or dismissed by reason of a sentence of a general court martial from the military or naval forces, or the discharge of any person on the grounds that he was a conscientious objector who refused to perform military duty or refused to wear the uniform or otherwise comply with lawful orders of competent military authority, or as a deserter, or if an officer by the acceptance of his resignation for the good of the service."

These persons, says the law, are "barred from all rights, based upon the period of service from which he was so discharged or dismissed, under any laws administered by the Veterans Administration." Exception is made for offenses committed while insane, and for continuing insurance rights for those holding dishonorable discharges.

LOST DISCHARGE CERTIFICATES

The discharge certificate should be carefully guarded against loss, damage or destruction, and should not be permitted to get into the hands of unauthorized persons who might use it for unlawful purposes. The discharge is the diploma granted on separation from the armed forces and

is not only a record of service in time of war—as important as a birth certificate—but will be found most useful in civilian life, particularly in the matter of employment and in establishing right to participate in benefits granted by the Federal Government and the several States.

But if a discharge certificate is lost or destroyed, application should be made, by letter, to the Adjutant General's Office, Department of the Army, or the Bureau of Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C., according to the branch in which the individual served, for a Certificate in Lieu of Lost or Destroyed Discharge. A duplicate discharge cannot be issued.

Full identifying information should be given in the application regarding service: Name, rank, serial number, date of enlistment, or induction, place of service, and date and place of discharge, date and place of birth, etc. This data will be checked against the service record and official file of the applicant, and certificate will be issued after approval. Post Service Officers will advise full procedure.

All veterans, regardless of the character of certificate they hold, are urged to have their discharges recorded in the official records of the county in which they reside. Most States have provided for this recording in special books (in some it is without charge, in others for a nominal fee) and an official, attested copy of this record is acceptable for all purposes.

HOSPITALIZATION AND DOMICILIARY CARE

Veterans of both World Wars, under certain conditions and in preferential order, are entitled to receive free hospitalization, medical treatment and care in the hospitals and homes maintained by the VA. Under this single administration, the homes and hospitals have been brought together, and in general the term "domiciliary care" is now used to designate residence in a soldiers' home.

First priority is, of course, given to veterans who have service-connected disabilities, and to those suffering from tuberculosis and neuropsychiatric disabilities. Next in order of preference are honorably discharged veterans of any war, military occupation or expedition, who suffer from disability, disease or defect and are not able to defray the cost of medical treatment or hospitalization from their own funds. They are entitled to hospitalization, medical or domiciliary care, but since the VA's facilities are limited, there may be no bed immediately open, and the applicant is placed on the waiting list. But if the veteran is suffering from an emergency condition requiring immediate or early care and treatment, he will be hospitalized just as quickly as conditions will permit.

This emergency hospitalization may be granted in cases of extreme urgency, but before the veteran is taken to the hospital or home the nearest field station or Regional Office of the VA should be asked by telephone or telegraph to grant authority for admission, and for transportation if travel is required. Prior authority is necessary in all cases before reimbursement can be made for travel expense.

Hospitalization and home care are obtained by use of Form P-10, Application for Hospital Treatment or Domiciliary Care, executed by the veteran or someone acting for him and forwarded to the nearest Regional Office of the VA. It is advisable to support the request with a

statement by the applicant's own physician showing the disease or injury from which he is suffering and describing the conditions in definite terms.

Women war veterans may be hospitalized in private hospitals when no VA hospital is feasibly available, or when the physical or mental condition of the patient will not permit transfer. Arrangement for such care must be authorized by the proper VA official, usually through the Regional Office.

Allied veterans, under certain conditions, may be given hospitalization when prior authority is obtained from the Government under which they served.

Out-patient treatment, medical and dental, is afforded service-connected veterans, and in some cases nonservice-connected veterans where conditions are associated with or are held to be aggravating a service-connected disability. This treatment, which has been established under a "home-town care" plan to eliminate travel and to relieve the hospitals of a heavy load, is also extended to vocational trainees in order to avoid interruption of their training. Applications are made on Form 2827, Application for Out-Patient Treatment.

Dental treatment is generally authorized for service-connected cases, usually as in out-patient care. It is also granted to veterans in domiciliary homes and to those in vocational training.

Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances—including artificial limbs, artificial eyes, braces, orthopedic shoes, trusses, crutches, canes, stump socks, hearing devices, eye lenses, frames, etc.—are furnished to service-connected veterans as part of the treatment and rehabilitation service.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMES

The United States Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., and the United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are maintained primarily for the retired and disabled personnel of the Regular establishments and thus are not under the jurisdiction of the VA. Certain veterans of both World Wars, however, who have had honorable service in Regular units of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps and who can meet other eligibility requirements, are admitted.

Requests for admission to the Soldiers' Home may be made in person at the Home, or by letter addressed to the Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers' Home, Washington 13, D. C. Application blanks for admission to the Naval Home may be secured from the Governor, U. S. Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa., or from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington 25, D. C. In each case a full statement of the applicant's military or naval service should be furnished in the letter of inquiry.

The Army-Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, is primarily devoted to the treatment of cases in which the mineral waters of the Hot Springs have a special curative value. A War Department bulletin warns: "This Hospital is in no sense a home for the aged and decrepit, who need only domiciliary care, but is established and administered for the benefit of those who need active hospital treatment." The capacity is limited; admission is obtained in two ways: (1) Through the Veterans Administration; (2) as a pay patient through the Commanding Officer of the hospital. Use VA Form P-10 and file with nearest Veterans Administration hospital or station. No one should go to Hot Springs expecting

to enter the hospital until application has been approved.

For other home facilities under jurisdiction of the VA open to all war veterans, see "Hospitalization and Domiciliary Care." In addition, several States provide homes for war veterans; see the section on "State Rights and Benefits."

BENEFITS UNDER THE GI BILL OF RIGHTS

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more commonly known as the GI Bill of Rights, was conceived out of the knowledge and the rich experience of The American Legion gained in a quarter of a century of dealing with war veterans and their problems. The dominant purpose was to draft a master plan of readjustment and rehabilitation for the millions then in the armed forces, administered by a central agency, and have it in working order before the end of the war, rather than wait long years for the construction of a patchwork system of aids and benefits.

A special committee of Legion rehabilitation experts was convened in Washington in 1943 to work out such a plan and to draft a bill embodying its provisions. After a full six months of campaigning, during which time the original bill underwent many alterations and amendments, it was finally passed and was signed by the President on June 22, 1944. Major provisions of the GI Bill of Rights not incorporated in other sections of this summary are:

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

The section relating to educational opportunities makes all honorably discharged veterans who had service between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947, regardless of age, eligible for training and education.

While actually enrolled and pursuing training or education the VA pays tuition and fees not exceeding \$500. The veteran receives a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month if without dependents, and \$90 per month, if with dependents.

Disabled veterans may choose to take training under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act (Public Law 16, 78th Congress) in which provisions are made to overcome a handicap due to service. In addition to the basic subsistence allowances, the disabled veteran under this program is provided with many additional financial, health and employment benefits.

Under both programs he is paid subsistence in addition to any compensation, retirement, or other service benefits he is entitled to receive.

Application, VA Form 1950, for Vocational Rehabilitation, and VA Form 1900 for training under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill), must be made within four years after discharge, or after July 25, 1947, whichever is later, and all education and training must be completed by July 25, 1956. Those who enlisted under the Armed Forces Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945, effective October 6, 1945, to October 5, 1946, will accumulate entitlement for training benefits until they are discharged or have attained maximum training benefits of 48 months.

Applications should be completed and filed with the Regional Office of the VA in the veteran's home State, or the State where the educational or training institution selected is located. Detailed instructions and information may be obtained from the Chief of Vocational Rehabilita-

tion and Education Division at the nearest Regional Office.

EMPLOYMENT

In addition to the requirements that a returning veteran be re-employed in substantially his old job, on application to employer made within 90 days after discharge, and protection from discharge without cause for one year, a continuing and permanent employment and job-counseling service is also provided. Congress declared "as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans," and to that end set up a national Veterans' Placement Service Board, of which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is chairman.

This section requires that a Veterans' Employment Representative, who must be a veteran, be employed for each State with such assistants as may be needed, whose duties will be:

- (1) To supervise the registration of veterans in local employment offices for types of employment and placement;
- (2) to assist in securing information as to employment available;
- (3) to promote employing of veterans;
- (4) to maintain contact with employers and veterans' organizations;
- (5) to assist in improving working conditions.

There is a Veterans' Employment Representative in every State whose name and address can be obtained from Post or Department Service Officers. Questions on veterans' employment should be submitted to him.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Unemployment compensation, also known as readjustment allowances, is payable to any honorably discharged veteran of WW2 who had 90 days or more of service after September 16, 1940, and who is a resident of the United States or outlying possessions at the time of making the claim. The intent of this benefit is to assist veterans in readjustment to civil life and to give some security while seeking permanent employment or in self-employment. The rates of payment are \$20 per week, less wages in excess of \$3 a week, for a maximum of 52 weeks. Self-employed persons may be entitled to \$100 per month for 12 months period.

Conditions, generally, governing the allowance are that the veteran must be able to work, and is registered with a public employment office in accordance with its regulations, but is disqualified if he leaves work voluntarily without good cause; is suspended or discharged for misconduct; failure to apply for or accept suitable work to which referred by a public employment office, or refusal to attend an available free training course.

Compensable unemployment must occur within two years after discharge or termination of the war (July 25, 1947), whichever is later, and no payments will be made after July 25, 1952. Applications, Form 1382 for unemployed, or Form 1387 for self-employed may be filed through local offices of public employment or State unemployment agency. Assistance and counsel will be given by the Veterans' Service Officer at any public employment office in determining eligibility and preparation of claim.

LOANS FOR BUSINESS, HOMES, AND FARMS

In order that the returning World War II veteran may establish a business or build a home, or buy a farm, the G.I. Bill

of Rights provides for the guaranty of not over half of any money borrowed from a bank, lending agency, including building and loan, savings and loan, etc., or from a private lender with a maximum guaranty limit of \$2,000 for a non-real estate loan or \$4,000 for a real estate loan. Interest on the guaranteed portion of the loan for the first year is paid by VA. Interest rate may not exceed 4 percent per annum. Business loans must mature within 10 years, home loans within 25 years, and farm loans within 40 years. All loans for more than 5 years must be amortized. Insured loans are also possible instead of guaranteed loans. The same rules apply. Interest rates may be higher up to 5.70 percent, but a smaller percent of total loans is insured so that total borrowing power of the veteran is substantially increased providing his line of credit justifies it.

These guaranteed and insured loans are restricted to financing a proprietary interest in business or trade, to buying or constructing a home, or to purchasing or improving farm equipment and the farm, including repairs to the house. The right to apply for these loans will expire ten years after the end of the war as declared by a recent law to be July 25, 1947. This date is extended for veterans who have re-enlisted under the Recruitment Act of 1947 until that period of enlistment expires.

The VA makes no loans. To obtain a guaranteed or insured loan the veteran must deal with the bank or lending agency and present evidence of his entitlement to a loan by producing his original discharge certificate. Most lenders throughout the country are fully informed on making G.I. loans and have on hand instructions and application blanks for the veteran's use. No guarantee will be made for a loan which is not appraised at a value to equal or exceed the entire amount of the loan.

Seventy regional offices of loan guarantee service have been opened up by VA and offer service and advice throughout the country. They can also advise veterans how loans may be made under the Farm Tenant Act, administered through local county committees of Farmers Home Administration, and advise how business loans can be made through Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

TERMINAL LEAVE PAY

When the "Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946" became law on August 9, 1946, terminal leave pay was authorized to honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States, including Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, for services between September 8, 1939, the date when the National Guard was taken into federal service, and August 31, 1946. Officers and men still in service on September 1, 1946 were entitled to terminal leave but pay for them has been made by their branch of service. Payment will be made for unused leave or furlough time during the period of active duty at the rate of two and one-half days pay for each month of active service payable at the rate of pay at time of last discharge. This rate includes base pay plus longevity, but excludes overseas and special pay and allowance. Seventy cents a day is allowed for subsistence and, for the top three enlisted grades who had lawful dependents at the time of discharge \$1.25 is added for quarters allowance.

Veterans who were discharged or separated from active duty as officers are entitled to terminal leave pay for enlisted service at the rate of pay for the rank last held as an enlisted man. Overall maximum

terminal leave allowance for all services is 120 days.

All honorably discharged or separated veterans may apply for terminal leave pay on application blanks available at post offices and American Legion posts. No payment will be made to a veteran who does not make an application for it. The deadline for applications is September 1, 1948.

Guardians for incompetent veterans can make an application for terminal leave pay due to the veteran. The next of kin of veterans who died after honorable discharge may also apply for such pay. These persons require a special application form and must write to the proper authorities for it. Next of kin of members of the armed forces who died in service are not eligible to collect any unused leave for the deceased.

The original act, which has been amended, provided for cash payments of less than \$50 and bond payments for multiples of \$25 with cash for odd amounts. These bonds are dated the first day of the quarter following discharge, mature in five years, bear interest at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, are totally tax exempt, are non-negotiable, and non-transferable. Under the original law they could be used in payment of Government Life Insurance (World War I) or National Service Life Insurance (World War II).

The original law was amended by the 80th Congress in 1947 to permit the veteran to cash bonds after September 1, 1947 at any bank or regular lending agency. This amendment also permitted the veteran to apply for and receive cash instead of a bond if he had not made an earlier application. They could ask for cash by a statement attached to their application for pay.

One special group of veterans discharged after September 1, 1946 can now apply for terminal leave pay. These boys were hospitalized and were unable to take sixty days of active duty time at home before they were transferred from Army or Navy hospitals directly into VA hospitals for continued hospitalization. They had to waive sixty days of their terminal leave pay, and now may apply for it.

The 1947 amendment does not change the general provisions of the original law. The bonds are still exempt from claims of creditors and tax liability. They still may not be assigned or transferred but, of course, the veteran now has the privilege of cashing them.

NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE

Any person who served, or serves, in the armed forces on or after October 8, 1940, if ordered to active duty for a period of 30 days or more, is entitled to the protection and benefits of National Service Life Insurance. Those serving between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, may yet apply for new policies, even if they failed to apply while in service or if their application was rejected for any cause, if they can prove good health, or they may apply for reinstatement of lapsed policies, under any one of seven forms of insurance. The policies may be taken in any sum from \$1,000 to \$10,000 in multiples of \$500; no person may carry more than \$10,000 in either or both U. S. Government Life (WW1), or National Service Life (WW2).

U. S. Government Life Insurance, which was established for and is carried by WW1 veterans, is so well established (average age of veterans, 54 plus) that it will not be discussed here. The following has reference to National Service Life Insurance which is available to veterans of

WW2, or to those who had service in both wars.

Types of insurance policies offered: (1) Five-year level premium term. This is a temporary or emergency form of protection which, to become permanent, must be converted within the time limit to one of the following: (2) ordinary life; (3) thirty-pay life; (4) twenty-pay life; (5) twenty-year endowment; (6) endowment at age 60; (7) endowment at age 65.

Four optional forms of settlement are permitted: (1) Lump sum payment to beneficiary—a selection that can be made only by the insured; (2) limited monthly installments in payments ranging from 36 to 240 months; (3) monthly installments for life with 120 installments guaranteed; (4) monthly installments for life, with total installments equal to the face of the policy guaranteed. There is now no restriction as to the designation of the beneficiary; and the insured has the right to change the beneficiary without knowledge or consent of the beneficiary first named. There are no restrictions as to residence, travel, occupation or military or naval service.

All policies have guaranteed cash values, paid-up insurance and extended insurance values, as well as loan values (except 5-year level premium term) after the policy has been in effect one year. All policies provide for a waiver of payment of premiums during continuous total disability of six or more consecutive months commencing before 60th birthday. Proceeds of the insurance are exempt from taxation; property purchased with the proceeds is not exempt. NSLI is mutual insurance; the Government pays all operating expense and, through the VA, acts as trustee of the funds for the sole benefit of the policyholders and their beneficiaries.

Five-year level premium term policies may be converted, without medical examination, to any of the six permanent plans, upon application and payment of the first premium. The insured may increase or reduce the amount of the face of the policy, and may divide the permanent insurance under two or more plans, in multiples of \$500, but not less than \$1,000 under any plan. Or, he may drop part of his term insurance and convert the balance. Premiums are computed at the rate for the age attained at conversion. (Bonds authorized by the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, terminal leave pay, may be assigned to the VA for payment of premiums and the difference in the reserves between term and converted insurance.)

Any term insurance which has lapsed before or after discharge may be reinstated in the same or smaller amount (not less than \$1,000, in multiples of \$500). All such reinstatements must be made within the term period, which is eight years from the effective date on term policies issued before January 1, 1946, and five years on policies issued on or after that date. Until January 1, 1948, regardless of the date of lapse, the only requirement is that the applicant be in as good health as he was when his term insurance lapsed, and submit a signed statement to that effect to the Veterans Administration, with tender of premiums. Term insurance may also be reinstated and at the same time converted into a permanent plan on application accompanied by statement of health, one monthly premium at the term rate for the first month of lapse and the first premium (monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual, as selected) on the amount of the permanent plan selected. Converted insurance may be reinstated by payment of

all premiums in arrears, interest at four percent and compliance with health requirements, without examination if application is made within three months of lapse.

Apply at your nearest VA office or the central office at Washington 25, D. C., for full information and for the blank forms required for new insurance, reinstatement, conversion or change of plan, change of beneficiary and election of optional settlement by insured, election of optional settlement by beneficiary, deduction of premiums from VA benefit payments, change in mode of paying premium, reduction in amount, policy loan, cash surrender, total disability claims, or assignment of leave bonds for insurance purposes. A booklet published by the VA and available at all offices, *Information on National Service Life Insurance*, (VA pamphlet 9-3) contains complete facts with premium rates for all plans at attained ages. This will be helpful to any veteran who wants to reinstate or to know more about his insurance.

CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE

The Government offers job security to its hundreds of thousands of employees through a Civil Service system, in which special preference is given to veterans who seek such employment. The places are filled by competitive examinations and those appointed have certain protection in their positions under laws and rules specifying conditions of promotion, discharge, and general service. In the competitive examinations in all grades and for all positions every honorably discharged war veteran, male or female, is entitled to an automatic five-point mark-up on any grade earned. Thus, if the applicant makes 65 in a written test, the five-point preference raises it to 70, which is the passing grade.

Veterans with established service-connected disabilities are entitled to a ten-point preference added to their earned grade, as in the case of the nonservice-connected war veterans, and their names are placed higher on the list of eligibles. Only one preference can be claimed—the five-point or the ten-point. Time in the armed forces is credited in computing eligibility for retirement with pay.

Widows of veterans who were married at the time of service, and wives of disabled veterans who, because of physical condition, could not be appointed to a job in their usual line of work, are entitled to the ten-point preference. Widows lose preferential rights on remarriage.

Applicants claiming veterans preference must submit proof of service with application for examination by attaching their original discharge certificate (photostat or photograph of discharge accepted), or an official statement of war service from the War or Navy Department. A widow must submit (1) proof of honorable discharge or death in service of the person on whose record her claim is based; (2) proof of marriage; (3) death certificate of veteran husband; (4) affidavit of two persons certifying that she was not divorced from her husband and has not remarried. A wife attaches proof of service of her service-connected disabled husband, and proof of disability in statement from Veterans Administration, War or Navy Department certifying that he is receiving disability-retirement benefits for a service-connected disability. Parents of a son or daughter who was killed or died in service are not entitled to preference.

Announcement is made from time to time of dates and places for holding examinations for appointment to fill vacan-

cies or for original positions. The notices are ordinarily displayed in postoffices. They may also be had, together with other information as to jobs available, procedure for making application, etc., by writing to the Chief of the Veterans Service Section, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

The National Employment Committee, The American Legion, 1608 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., is authorized to represent claimants before the Board of Appeals of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, and has assigned a staff of experts to make such appearances. But before the Legion can act as agent in any case pending a power of attorney (Form 307) must be executed, as in the case of representation before any group in the Veterans Administration.

BURIAL ALLOWANCE

Provision has been made by the Government, through the agency of the VA, and by several States, to insure proper burial of all veterans of all wars and to assure that no man or woman who served our country in time of war need be buried in a Potter's Field. The Federal law provides for "payment of burial and funeral expenses and transportation of the body (including preparation of the body) to the place of burial, in a sum not exceeding \$150."

There is a further provision that no deduction shall be made from the statutory allowance of \$150 unless the expense of burial and funeral is actually paid by a Federal, State, county, other political subdivision, burial association, etc. Contributions made by lodge, union, fraternal organizations, society or insurance company do not bar payment of the full amount except when such payment would revert to the funds of the contributor.

Claims for burial allowance must be made within two years after permanent burial or cremation of the veteran, executed on VA Form 530 provided by the VA and with required proof of claim attached. These forms are available on application at any VA office, or from Legion Department or Post Service Officers.

FLAGS FOR BURIAL

An American flag for use to drape the casket of any veteran of any war (including members of the women's corps), discharged under conditions other than dishonorable, is provided for by law, and such flag is given to the next-of-kin after burial. These flags may be obtained on application by relatives or undertakers to the nearest office of the VA, postmaster at any county seat postoffice and certain other postoffices designated as distributing centers.

Applications are made on VA Form 2008, "Application for United States Flag for Burial Purposes." No payment will be made for flags privately purchased for this use, nor will flags be issued to undertakers, organizations or individuals to replace flags loaned or donated by them.

HEADSTONES

Headstones or markers are furnished for the unmarked grave of any person who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, whether regular or volunteer, and whether he died in service or after honorable discharge. These headstones are of three types: For Civil War and Spanish War soldiers, white American marble, 39 inches long, 12 inches wide and 4 inches thick; general type (formerly known as World War), 42 inches long, 13

inches wide and 4 inches thick; and flat white marble light gray granite markers 24 inches long, 12 inches wide and 4 inches thick for cemeteries that do not permit upright headstones.

If the veteran is buried in a private cemetery, application for the headstone or marker must be made on QM General Form 623 and submitted to the Quartermaster General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C. No application is required when burial is made in a National or Veterans Administration cemetery.

Before application is filed, inquiry should be made of the private cemetery to ascertain if erection of standard Government headstones or markers is permitted. The stones will be sent by freight prepaid to the nearest railroad station or steamboat landing. No allowance is made to cover cost of transportation to the cemetery or for erection of the stone.

BURIAL IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Many years ago the Government of the United States established a system of national cemeteries—Arlington, within sight of the National Capitol, is the most noted one—to provide a permanent resting place for all who served in the armed forces, in peace or war. Men and women who die after honorable discharge, as well as those who die in service are eligible for burial in these plots, which are located in every section of the country. These national cemeteries, administered from the office of the Quartermaster General, are separate and distinct from the cemeteries maintained on VA reservations.

Ineligible for burial in the national cemeteries are persons "discharged from draft"; reserve officers who had no active duty other than for training and instruction, and members of the civilian merchant marine.

Evidence of Right: Presentation of an honorable discharge of a deceased veteran is sufficient authority for the superintendent of a national cemetery to permit burial. In cases where the discharge cannot be produced or where there is reasonable doubt as to eligibility, the superintendent will telegraph the Quartermaster General for verification of service and authorization for interment.

There is further provision that wives of both officers and enlisted men may be buried with their husbands (minor children and unmarried daughters, under certain conditions), but no lots or grave sites are assigned in advance of actual requirement for burial purposes.

VA CEMETERIES

A number of cemeteries, located at strategic points, are maintained on VA reservations. These cemeteries were established primarily for the purpose of caring for the unclaimed bodies of veterans who die in VA stations, and unclaimed bodies of veterans who die in the vicinity of a station whose relatives cannot be located.

GUIDE DOGS FOR THE BLIND

Blind veterans who are entitled to compensation for their disability may be furnished a seeing-eye or guide dog to help them overcome their handicap. A period of training and adjustment to the animal helper is also provided, together with allowances for travel and living expenses while the veteran is required to be away from his home for such training. Form 2630, Application for Guide Dog, should be used, executed by the veteran or his representative.

AUTOMOBILES FOR DISABLED

Under Public Law 663, August 8, 1946, disabled veterans of WW2 who are entitled to compensation for the loss, or loss of use, of one or both legs at or above the ankle, may be furnished with an automobile with special attachments adapted to the disability of the individual. The cost of such automobiles cannot exceed \$1,600. and the Veterans Administration is not authorized to make expenditures for repair, maintenance or replacement.

Applicants must give satisfactory evidence that they will be able to operate the vehicle, and that they have been, or will be, licensed to drive in the State in which they live. Applications must be made before June 30, 1948, on Form 4502 and filed with the Regional Office where the claim folder of the veteran is held.

REVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL RECORDS

Under the stress of war conditions in field administration and in the hurried demobilization of the military and naval forces, it was inevitable that certain errors were made and injustices committed in completing some discharge certificates. A remedy has been provided by the creation of special boards in the Army, Navy and Treasury Departments to review the cases in which appeals are made and to correct such errors and injustices as in their judgment warrant such action.

Until The American Legion obtained enactment of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, (GI Bill) there was no provision made for review of discharges or of retiring-board proceedings.

A section of this Act requires the establishment of Boards of Review of Discharges and Dismissals in the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments. These boards are empowered to change, correct, or modify any discharge or dismissal, except in the case of a discharge or dismissal by reason of the sentence of a general court martial, and to issue a new discharge.

Another section of the Act requires establishment in these Departments of boards to review the case of any officer retired or released from active service, without pay, for physical disability pursuant to the decision of a retiring board, board of medical survey, or disposition board. These Boards of Review are authorized to recommend to the Secretary of the Department concerned, for decision of the President, confirmation or reversal of the initial finding.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, approved August 2, 1946, established Boards on Correction of Military or Naval Records in the same Departments. These Boards are authorized to review any military or naval record where in their judgment such action is necessary to correct an error or to remove an injustice. The Secretaries of the Departments concerned are authorized to correct the records in such cases, including cases in which a dishonorable discharge has been effected as a result of a general court martial.

Counsel may be furnished to applicants by the National Rehabilitation Committee, The American Legion, as this organization is recognized for this purpose in these Departments. The Legion, however, must be specifically named as agent for such applicant before appearance can be made. Department Service Officers or the National Rehabilitation Committee will supply application forms for use in the individual cases.

HOMESTEAD AND RECLAMATION LANDS

Public lands are available for homesteads in several Western States and Alaska to honorably discharged veterans who served at least 90 days in the armed forces, to whom preference right of application at least 90 days before general opening is given. Credit equal to WW2 service, not exceeding two years, is deducted from the three years residence and cultivation requirements.

Other qualifications are: entrymen must be 21 years old (WW2 veterans are not barred because of age if otherwise qualified), or head of family; must be a citizen or made declaration of intention, and must not own more than 160 acres of land anywhere else. Homesteaders are required to live on the land not less than seven months a year for three years, (service credit excepted), must erect a habitable house, and must cultivate 1/16 of the land the second year and 1/8 each year thereafter until final proof. For Alaska lands the Interior Department's circular *Answers to Questions by Servicemen About Land Settlement in Alaska* will be helpful.

Information on public lands, including Alaska, and procedure for filing may be had from *Commissioner, General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.*, or from any of the 25 District Land Offices in the Western States.

Farms in reclamation project areas, irrigated farms, are also open to veterans with general preferences as stated above, with requirements of farming experience, and cash assets sufficient to operate farms. Information about free lands may be had from the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, at Sacramento, Cal., Billings, Mont., Boise, Idaho, or Boulder City, Nevada.

Homesteading veterans may obtain loans for operating capital under the GI Bill of Rights, but not for construction.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

Decorations awarded personnel of the armed forces for individual acts of gallantry or for distinguished and meritorious service, are distinct and separate from the service medals, and will not be listed here. A veteran who has been awarded a distinctive decoration and has not received the medal to which he is entitled should, for the Army, write the Office of The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C., and for the Navy and Marine Corps write Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.

Two distinctive service medals, in addition to the Purple Heart, were issued for service in WW1, without distinction of component arm of service: the Victory Medal, and the Germany Occupation Medal.

WORLD WAR ONE

Purple Heart: While this is a decoration awarded for special service, this distinctive badge of merit also falls on the border line of a service medal inasmuch as its award becomes automatic under certain fixed conditions. For WW1 service, the Purple Heart was awarded to those who had received a Meritorious Service Citation Certificate by the Commander-in-chief of the AEF, and to service personnel wounded in action. In WW2 the conditions were modified and the award was made only for wounds in action. No blank form is required, letters of application, with full identifying service information should be addressed to the Department of the Army, if for the Army, and Department of the Navy, if for Navy or Marine Corps.

Victory Medal: Issued to all who served in the military or naval forces between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, with appropriate battle or service clasps to denote area of individual operation. Use Form No. 740 AGO for Army, or letter to Department of the Navy for Navy or Marine Corps.

Army of Occupation of Germany Medal: All service personnel in the armed forces who served in Germany or Austria-Hungary between November 11, 1918, and June 11, 1923, are entitled to this award. Apply by letter as above.

WORLD WAR TWO

The more widespread global character of WW2 caused the creation of a half dozen distinctive service medals, in addition to the Purple Heart, which was retained as the badge for wounds in all branches.

American Defense Service Medal: For service in the military and naval forces in defensive period between September 8, 1939, and December 7, 1941.

World War II Victory Medal: For all who served honorably in the armed forces between December 7, 1941, and December 31, 1946.

European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal: All personnel who served in area named between December 7, 1941, and November 8, 1945.

Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal: Given to all who served in this theatre between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946.

American Campaign Medal: All personnel of armed forces who served at a station outside the continental limits of the United States, or all who served honorably within the United States for one year between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946.

Army of Occupation Medal: To all members who served for at least 30 days after May 8, 1945, in Germany, Austria, and part of Italy, (compartiment of Venezia Giulia E Zara and Province of Udine); or after September 2, 1945, in Japan or Korea.

Of the above WW2 service medals only the American Defense and WW2 Victory Medals are ready for distribution; the others will be represented by ribbons until the metallic tokens are available. All Army posts or Naval stations, recruiting offices, Legion Posts, and certain veteran and service organizations serve as distributing centers for the two medals. Do not apply to Army or Navy Departments for these two medals.

WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Women's Army Corps Service Medal: This is a distinctive award, distinguished because it is the first such medal authorized exclusively for women serving with the armed forces. It is awarded to that limited group who served in both the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Women's Army Corps, for the first named between July 20, 1942, and August 31, 1943; and for the latter September 1, 1943, and September 2, 1945. Service in one unit only does not constitute eligibility. Apply by letter with full identifying information to The Adjutant General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

ARMY AND NAVY ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS FOR SONS OF DECEASED SERVICE MEN

Under a law enacted by Congress in 1926, and amended in 1945 to include WW2, provision is made for the Presidential

appointment each year of forty sons of deceased service men to the Military Academy at West Point, and forty sons of deceased Navy service men to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The right of appointment under this law is limited to the sons of men who were killed in action or have since died of wounds or injuries contracted in service (service-connected disabilities).

Candidates under this act must qualify in the same manner as other candidates by passing examinations and meeting all the physical requirements. Information concerning West Point appointments will be supplied by the *Adjutant General of the Army, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.*, and information concerning Annapolis appointments may be had from the *Bureau of Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.*

Correlated with the service academy appointments made at large by the President, is the Guenther Fund West Point Scholarships administered by the Americanism Commission of The American Legion. The beneficiaries of this Fund, however, need not be sons of war veterans.

Four awards of \$500 each are made from this Fund to selected students as aid for their preparation for entrance examinations to West Point. To qualify for the award, the candidate must secure a principal appointment to the Academy, supply scholastic standing for high school, preparatory or college work, and pass a physical examination by a qualified Army doctor. Applications must be made before July 15 of each year. For printed application form and other materials, write your Department Adjutant, or the *National Americanism Commission, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.*

EDUCATION OF ORPHANS OF VETERANS

Through the efforts of the Education of Orphans of Veterans Committee of The American Legion, of which General P. C. Harris is Chairman, thirty-three States have enacted laws providing for scholarships and other educational aid for orphans of veterans of the World Wars attending State educational institutions, including colleges and universities. Some other States have provisions for assistance in other forms. In many States provision for scholarships and other educational assistance has been made in colleges and universities not conducted by the State. The Legion committee is constantly working for the enlargement of this educational program and will sponsor bills in States not now providing for orphans of veterans when their legislatures convene again.

In addition to its work in promoting Federal and State aid for the education of orphans of veterans, this committee is frequently called upon to advise and recommend candidates for scholarships offered in trusts or from private sources, from the great body of sons and daughters of veterans.

Reference to State laws already passed for the education of orphans of veterans appears in this summary under the names of States in the section devoted to State Rights and Benefits. A special guide pamphlet has been prepared by the committee, *The American Legion Handbook on Education of Orphans of Veterans*, and is available on request. Information concerning the provisions of individual States may be obtained from Department Ad-

jutants, or by writing the Special Activities Section, Education of Orphans of Veterans Committee, National Headquarters, The American Legion 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

NATIONAL COMMANDER'S SCHOLARSHIPS

Entirely apart from Federal and State scholarships, or scholarships earned in the annual National Oratorical Contest, The American Legion offers to sons of deceased veterans, twenty annual National Commander's Scholarships, with a value of \$1,200 each (\$100 for each three months the winner pursues a full-time course at a college, university, or technical institute of college grade). The American Legion Auxiliary provides five National President's Scholarships with a value of \$600 each for daughters of deceased veterans.

Any son of a deceased veteran of either World War who is actually in need of financial assistance to continue his education after completion of high school, is eligible for a National Commander's Scholarship, irrespective of the date or cause of the death of the veteran parent. Sons of living veterans are not eligible.

Applications will be submitted to the Post Commander in the community in which the candidate resides. The Post Commander will make his comment and recommendations before forwarding application to the Department Chairman of Education of Orphans of Veterans. Final selection of three applicants from each of the five areas and five applicants from the United States at large is made by a National Scholarship Committee meeting at the National Headquarters. For application forms and general information, write the Department Chairman of Education of Orphans of Veterans in your home Department, or the Special Activities Section, Education of Orphans of Veterans Committee, National Headquarters, The American Legion, 777 N. Meridian, Indianapolis 6, Indiana.

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

Needy children of veterans will be assisted by the Legion's national agency when local provisions are not available or are inadequate. This division of the National Headquarters has through the years, in co-operation with the Auxiliary and the Forty and Eight and the Eight and Forty, perfected a complete national coverage down to the community level. During the year ending June 30, 1947, some 413,445 children were aided in home care, medical and surgical needs, continuing their education, etc., at a total cost of \$3,017,286.50. Over the past 22 years \$62,625,-695.12 has been spent for such aid.

Local facilities for aid and service to children should be utilized and every effort should be made to secure the benefits from these local resources to help meet the needs of veterans' children. The Legion Posts and Auxiliary Units, with the support of their Departments, can secure much needed aid for veterans' children through community, county, State and Federal provisions.

In each Department of the Legion and the Auxiliary there is a Department Child Welfare Chairman, and in each post and unit someone is assigned to the child welfare service. When aid is sought from the National Child Welfare Division, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Indiana, application for such aid is made on a form furnished by the National Organization to the De-

partments and available from the Legion Department Child Welfare Chairman at Department Headquarters of The American Legion. Before the application is sent to the National Child Welfare Division the application must be reviewed and approved by the Legion Department Child Welfare Chairman and have his recommendation and signature attached. Complete information about the plan and operation of the Legion's child welfare activity is contained in child welfare publications, among which the *Child Welfare Guide* furnishes helpful information and should be available in every Post and Unit. The publications are available upon request to the Division at National Headquarters without cost.

TAX-FREE CIGARETTES

The efforts since 1930 of The American Legion to purchase and distribute tax-free cigarettes to veterans in VA hospitals has been a continuous program, but was not accomplished until the end of last year when the necessary legislation was enacted.

Posts of The American Legion and units of its affiliates, (American Legion Auxiliary, Forty and Eight, Eight and Forty and Sons of the Legion), can now make direct purchases of tax-free cigarettes and other items for use of hospitalized veterans at the VA hospitals where they propose to give service personally to patients. Payments may be made to the manager of the hospital for the items and such money will go into the general post fund. The hospital newspaper may inform its readers that such donations have been received, and the cigarettes may be identified as being presented by The American Legion or its affiliates. Purchasers, however, cannot participate in distribution of the items purchased and paid for. This distribution is governed by a ruling of the Tobacco Section, Miscellaneous Tax Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Practical operation of the plan of payment and distribution has been worked out by Robert M. McCurdy, Chairman, National Rehabilitation Committee, The American Legion, Pasadena, California.

DEADLINE FOR VET BENEFITS

The "End of the War" Act of July 25, 1947, (Public Law 239, 80th Congress), fixed the termination date for many benefits granted to veterans under the GI Bill and other legislation. Time limits thus set (including deadlines fixed by other statutes) for the more important benefits and privileges are:

National Service Life Insurance. Reinstatement of term insurance without physical examination until January 1, 1948. Beneficiary who began to receive NSLI benefits before September 30, 1944, may change from Option 1 to Option 2 until August 1, 1948. Those who did not take NSLI while in service may apply for policies until January 1, 1950, and will not be denied by reason of any service-connected disability. Term insurance may be converted to permanent type until five years after issue, if dated after January 1, 1946; eight years after issue if dated before January 1, 1946.

Automobiles for Disabled. Applications may be made by leg amputees until July 1, 1948. Automobiles may cost not more than \$1,600.

Terminal Leave Pay. Applications for pay may be made until September 1, 1948.

Readjustment Allowance. This benefit, known also as unemployment compensation, ends July 25, 1952, except for those

who enlisted under the Voluntary Recruitment Act of 1945 (Public Law 190).

Alien Fiancées. Application for entry of alien fiancee or fiance under non-quota immigration status may be made until December 31, 1947, but this applies only to those living in countries whose quota is overfilled.

Monetary Claims. Claims against U. S. Government may be filed until July 25, 1952.

Special Employment Preference. All U. S. Civil Service places as guards, elevator operators, messengers and custodians are reserved for veterans only until July 25, 1952.

Naturalization of Spouses. Expedited naturalization of alien spouses or minor children of citizen members of the armed forces or honorably discharged veterans may be made until December 28, 1948.

Social Security Coverage. If death occurs within three years of discharge any veteran is considered to have been fully insured and to have received wages of \$160 per month while in service for purpose of determining benefits due his dependents under Social Security Act.

Homestead. Preferred right of application for 90 days before general public may apply for entry on public lands is extended to September 27, 1954. Spouse or minor children have this right for 10 years after end of war.

Education and Training. Program under GI Bill and Public Law 16 terminates on July 25, 1956, (Enlistees under Public Law 190 excepted.) Educational courses under both laws may be started up until four years after discharge, or July 25, 1947, whichever is later.

Loan Guarantees. GI Bill loans for purchase of homes, farms or businesses terminates July 25, 1957, except for enlistees under Public Law 190.

Review of discharges. Appeals for review may be made 15 years after discharge, or 15 years after June 22, 1944, whichever is later.

Burial Allowance. Dependents may apply to VA for burial benefits for two years after death of veteran.

Compensation for Dependents. Dependents may claim a lump-sum payment of any compensation, pension withheld during hospitalization, or return of personal effects, within five years of death of a veteran in a VA hospital. Dependents may also establish right to compensation based on disability at any time after death of veteran.

AMERICAN LEGION SERVICES

The service organization developed and maintained by The American Legion is a nation-wide group consisting of men and women who, through years of experience, are technically equipped to handle any question which may arise affecting the veteran and his dependents. Only a part of this organization is on a full-time paid basis, paid from the funds of The American Legion, or, in some cases, from appropriations made by State Legislatures. The volunteer workers make up a considerable part and are no less efficient. These are the service officers in local communities whose work begins at the grass roots.

In the main the service organization falls into four principal divisions. The base upon which the whole rehabilitation structure rests is composed of the Post Service Officers of the more than 16,500 Posts of The American Legion who are the volunteer community workers. The second division is composed of the service workers representing the Legion Departments (each De-

partment is contained within a single State), and in many States the Legion Service Officer also represents the State and, with his staff, is paid from a State appropriation. The third group is the National Field Service, countrywide in its scope, with Field Secretaries located in various areas. At the top in the over-all command is the National Rehabilitation Committee, with its staff of experts, volunteer and paid, extending over the whole country. The four divisions are integrated into one closely knit service organization which, without fee or charge, offers its facilities to war veterans to help them with their problems in service matters.

The National Rehabilitation Committee is a permanent agency maintained by The American Legion to conserve the interests of veterans of the two World Wars and their dependents. It is supported from funds appropriated by the National Organization and from part of the earnings of the Legion's \$7,000,000 Endowment Fund. (The balance of the earnings from this Endowment go to the Child Welfare Committee.)

The primary duties of the National Rehabilitation Committee are to assist veterans and their dependents to obtain payment of their just claims under the various laws enacted granting rights and benefits, and to afford personal representation to these claimants before the rating and appellate agencies of the Veterans Administration; to contact and study all VA activity, including Regional Offices and hospitals; and to co-ordinate the Legion's effort in behalf of the disabled with that of the Federal Government.

The National Rehabilitation Committee proper is composed of one member from each Department, and an advisory group selected because of outstanding medical, legal, or general ability or experience in rehabilitation matters. In addition to the general membership there is an Executive Section composed of 18 members, and four advisory boards on general subjects, medical and hospital matters, insurance and education. Members of the committee and advisory boards receive no compensation other than transportation costs and a per diem allowance to cover other expenses. In their frequent meetings, national, area and department, this group of specialists direct and control the work that goes on from the central office and in the field day after day and year after year.

The principal office of the National Rehabilitation Committee is at 1608 K Street Northwest, Washington 6, D. C., under the immediate direction of T. O. Kraabel, Director. Into this office flows the great volume of rehabilitation matters from the field, and here, close to the Central Office of the VA, are Legion service experts who have specialized in every phase of the law relating to veterans and the benefits to which they are entitled. This staff is accustomed to handling problems of highly technical aspects of both law and medicine.

In addition to the staff maintained at the Washington office, 13 units of two representatives and a secretary each are maintained at every VA Branch Office.

Co-operating with this staff and devoting approximately 80 percent of its time to rehabilitation subjects is the National Field Service, which was formerly a part of the Rehabilitation Service, but with enlarged duties is now set up as a separate unit. The National Field Service operates from the National Headquarters, 777 North Meridian St., Indianapolis 6, Indiana, under Jack Oakey as Director, and with Field Secretaries stationed in 24

VA Regional Offices, each with a given territory to serve.

In addition to rehabilitation and claims assistance work the National Field Secretaries serve as representatives of the National Organization in the field and are called upon for general duties. They assist in such programs as employment, child welfare, Americanism, membership, public relations, organization and counseling new posts, etc.

Field Secretaries, each with an assigned area to serve, are located in VA field stations as follows: Atlanta, Georgia; Newark, New Jersey; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Little Rock, Arkansas; Boston, Massachusetts; Kansas City, Missouri; Boise, Idaho; Seattle, Washington; Denver, Colorado; New Orleans, Louisiana; Roanoke, Virginia; Manchester, New Hampshire; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dallas, Texas; Chicago Illinois; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Los Angeles, California; Des Moines, Iowa; Buffalo, New York; San Francisco, California; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City, New York.

Each Post of the Legion is expected to have a Post Service Officer who is qualified to give disabled servicemen and their dependents assistance in preparing and submitting claims and evidence. In addition to this officer, each local unit is urged to select a Post Medical Officer and a Post Insurance Officer to aid in handling the complex questions of medical evidence and the various phases of insurance. These Post service workers form the grass-root division who are the contact officers in thousands of communities not in ready access to the Regional Offices or field stations of the Veterans Administration. For the most part this work is performed by volunteers.

The Post Service Officer usually channels his claims through the Department Service Officer, who has immediate access to the VA offices in the region. Contacts in claims or other similar matters made with the National Rehabilitation Committee or its Director should be made through the Department Service Officer except in urgent, emergency matters.

A Manual for Post Service Officers has been prepared by the National Rehabilitation Committee which contains definite instructions for procedure in connection with all claims. This manual is revised from time to time as required by changes in the laws and regulations. Copies are furnished for the guidance of service officers through the several Department Headquarters.

The assistance given in connection with claims is only a part of the service rendered to veterans by the National Rehabilitation Committee. Of overwhelming importance is the Committee's constant study of the operations of all governmental agencies, including the Central Office of the Veterans Administration, its Branches, Regional Offices, Hospitals and Homes. This division is charged with the responsibility of developing information leading to legislative extensions and clarifications in behalf of veterans.

LIST OF VA REGIONAL OFFICES

One or more Regional Offices of the VA is maintained in every State for the convenience of veterans of all wars. It is through these offices that most veteran problems are handled and claims are cleared. Communications may be addressed to the Manager, Veterans Administration Regional Office, at the location as given below:

ALABAMA—Montgomery 4, 400 Lee Street

ARIZONA—Phoenix, 137 North 2nd Avenue
ARKANSAS—Little Rock, Federal Building
CALIFORNIA—

Los Angeles 25, 1380 Sepulveda Blvd.
San Diego 12, P. O. Box 1111
San Francisco 3, 49 4th Street
COLORADO—Denver 2, 1108 15th Street
CONNECTICUT—Hartford 4, 95 Pearl Street
DELAWARE—Wilmington 50, Dravo Building
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—
Washington 25, 1825 H Street N. W.

FLORIDA—Miami 10, P. O. Box 1791
Pass-a-Grille Beach (address: P. O. Box 1437, St. Petersburg)
GEORGIA—Atlanta, 105 Pryor Street, N. E.
IDAHO—

Boise, National Guard Barracks Building
ILLINOIS—Chicago 6, 366 West Adams St.
INDIANA—
Indianapolis 9, 36 South Pennsylvania St.
IOWA—Des Moines 9
KANSAS—

Wichita 15, 3801 South Oliver Street
KENTUCKY—
Louisville 3, 1405 West Broadway
LOUISIANA—

New Orleans 12, 333 St. Charles Street
Shreveport 63, 501 Ockley Drive
MAINE—Togus
MARYLAND—Baltimore 2, VA Building, St. Paul and Fayette Streets

MASSACHUSETTS—Boston 8, 17 Court Street
MICHIGAN—Detroit 26, Guardian Building
MINNESOTA—
Minneapolis 8, 1006 West Lake Street
MISSISSIPPI—Jackson
MISSOURI—Kansas City 6, Municipal Auditorium, 13th and Wyandotte Streets
St. Louis 2, 415 Pine Street

MONTANA—Fort Harrison
NEBRASKA—Lincoln 1, Veterans Building, 12th and O Streets
NEVADA—Reno
NEW HAMPSHIRE—

Manchester, Federal Building
NEW JERSEY—Newark 2, 20 Washington Pl.
NEW MEXICO—
Albuquerque, 115 South 3rd Street
NEW YORK—Albany 1, Watervliet Arsenal
Brooklyn 5, 35 Ryerson Street
Buffalo, 151 West Mohawk Street
New York 1, 252 7th Avenue
Syracuse 2, Chimes Building, 500 South Salina Street

NORTH CAROLINA—
Winston-Salem, 310 West 4th Street
NORTH DAKOTA—Fargo
OHIO—Cincinnati 2, 209 East 6th Street
Cleveland 14, Cuyahoga Building
OKLAHOMA—Muskogee, 2nd and Court Sts.
Oklahoma City, 1101 North Broadway
OREGON—Portland 5, 1019 S. W. 10th Ave.
PENNSYLVANIA—

Philadelphia 2, 128 North Broad Street
Pittsburgh 22, 107 6th Street
Wilkes-Barre, 19-27 North Main Street

RHODE ISLAND—
Providence 3, 100 Fountain Street
SOUTH CAROLINA—Fort Jackson
SOUTH DAKOTA—Sioux Falls
TENNESSEE—Nashville 5, White Bridge Rd.
TEXAS—Dallas 9, Love Field
Houston 2, Federal Office Building
Lubbock, Army Air Field
San Antonio 5, 102 West Crockett Street
Waco

UTAH—Salt Lake City 4, 1710 South Redwood Road
VERMONT—White River Junction
VIRGINIA—
Roanoke 11, 211 West Campbell Avenue
WASHINGTON—Seattle 4, Textile Tower, 7th and Olive Way

WEST VIRGINIA—
Huntington 1, 824 5th Avenue
WISCONSIN—
Milwaukee 2, 342 North Water Street
WYOMING—Cheyenne

STATE RIGHTS AND BENEFITS

THE information concerning the benefits and rights granted by the several States to war veterans, with special emphasis on both World Wars, was compiled from reports submitted by authorities within each State. Before taking final form the résumé for each State was forwarded to the Department Adjutant or Department Service Officer of The American Legion for checking and verification. The outline of benefits

ALABAMA

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act provides for appointment of guardian for incompetent veterans or minor child of a veteran. Other measures protect the interests and safeguard the welfare of dependent children.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only.

POLL TAX EXEMPTION. Veterans of both World Wars are permanently exempt from payment of poll tax.

RECORDING. Free recording of honorable discharges by probate judges, and free copies from public records if needed by the Veterans Administration.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. WW2 veterans are entitled to exemption of \$35 business or occupational tax for six years after discharge. Veterans of all wars 25 percent or more disabled have \$25 State, county and municipal exemption of business and professional tax so long as disability continues; WW2 veterans 25 percent disabled are entitled to both \$35 and \$25. Property of incompetent veterans exempt up to \$2,000, and proceeds from any form of Government insurance or benefits is exempt from State income tax.

VETERANS PREFERENCE. Veterans, their wives or widows are given preference in State civil service examinations, and are protected in case of reduction; this class shall be last to be dismissed. Rights of retirement system preserved to teachers.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid for children of veterans WW1 expired. Act provides for accepting and administering any fund donated by The American Legion or Auxiliary for scholarship in State institutions.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Created by the Legislature in 1945, a new department broadens the scope of work of the former State Service Commissioner. Annual appropriation of \$375,000 permits employment of full-time staff to serve veterans and to maintain a Legion accredited representative in each county. Address: C. C. Horton, Director, State Department of Veterans' Affairs, 4th Floor, Bell Building, Montgomery, Alabama.

ALASKA

BONUS. Authorized in 1946, a sum in dollars equal to the months in service multiplied by ten is payable to WW2 veterans for service between September 16, 1940, and November 30, 1945. There is also a loan feature. If the veteran elects to take the loan, on which there is a 4 percent interest charge, he will not be eligible for the bonus.

To be eligible for the bonus the veteran must have been a resident of Alaska one year before entry into the service and returned to the Territory for residence after discharge, or, he is eligible if he had five years of residence in Alaska before entry into service and took residence elsewhere after discharge. No payment is made for service of less than one year,

unless discharged for line of duty injury or disability.

A revolving fund of \$3,000,000 is authorized, but as this fund is not completed, request is made to withhold applications until 1948, unless absolutely necessary. No date limit is fixed for applications. Complete information, with forms, from Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs, Juneau, Alaska.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Claims assistance and other aids to veterans is extended through the several Post Service Officers and the central office at Department Headquarters. Address: Ted Smith, Department Service Officer, Box 1218, Juneau, Alaska.

ARIZONA

BURIALS. County allowance for burial of indigent veterans or their widows which may not be made in Potter's Field; maximum of \$150 provided. Applications are made to County Board of Supervisors.

EMPLOYMENT. Preference to veterans, application made through U. S. Employment Office.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act to place Arizona on par with other States. Legion sponsored act drawn by American Bar Association.

RECORDING. Discharge papers recorded free by county recorder. No charge for notary service can be made, and free copies public records for wards and claim purposes.

RELIEF COMMISSION. \$7,500 currently appropriated for emergency, temporary relief for needy veterans. Fund is administered locally through Legion Posts, and is used in conjunction with a Legion Department fund for same purpose. Eligibility for benefits: honorable discharge, resident of State for one year, and proved emergency need. Legion fund requires disablement.

TAX EXEMPTION. Property tax exemption to veterans of \$2,000 if value is under \$5,000. Residence on or before September 1, 1945, required.

VETERANS PREFERENCE. Any sub-division using merit system is authorized to give 5 points preference to veterans, their wives or widows. State system, no point preference. War service credit under teachers retirement Act.

SERVICE OFFICER. Full time Service Officer, with staff of 2 assistants, operated jointly by the Legion and the State, serves in field duty, as a clearing place for veterans, and presentation of all claims. Annual appropriation from state \$13,500.00. Address: Spencer Thompson, State Service Officer, 409 Arizona State Building, Phoenix, Arizona.

ARKANSAS

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. Annual appropriation of \$50,000 for 1948 and 1949 for education subsidy for veterans WW2 whose professional training cannot be had in State institutions; students selected on basis of need, scholastic attainments and qualification for professional pursuits.

is necessarily brief because of the limitation of space, but additional information, if required, on any subject covered in the summary can be had from the Legion or State Service Officers, whose names are given at the bottom of each State summary. The information herein is brought up to date as of October 1, 1947, and is subject to change by subsequent action of the State Legislatures.

Preference rating of 10 percent given veterans in examinations for professional and trade licenses.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act for incompetent veterans and minor children.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only.

LAND SETTLEMENT BENEFITS. Preference to veterans in sale of State-owned land, and protection of rights established by holders of donation certificates.

MEDALS. War Decoration Commission authorized to adopt medallion or medal and service ribbons under Act of 1943.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free by county recorder; free copies from public records for wards and for claim purposes; veterans may deposit military records and papers with Bureau of War Records for safekeeping.

VETERANS PREFERENCE. Five points preference added to earned rating for any veteran; ten points for service-connected disabled, or disabled veteran over 55 years of age. War service credit to be given by all units in computing retirement benefits.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid for children of veterans killed or died in service, or having died before December 31, 1946, is granted under an appropriation of \$3,600 annually. Free tuition in State institutions of college grade.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Arkansas Veterans Service Office, with an annual appropriation of \$33,900 for 1948 and 1949, is maintained to aid and assist veterans, and to prosecute their claims against the Federal Government. An additional appropriation of \$5,000 is granted to maintain a Child Welfare Division within the Service Office. Act of 1947 permits county or municipal units to maintain full-time local veterans' service officers. Address: Joe L. Hearne, State Service Officer, War Memorial Building, Little Rock, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

BURIALS. Indigent veterans and their widows may be buried at expense of county in any cemetery other than those used exclusively for paupers. Maintenance of grave is county charge.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. Maximum of \$1,000 provided for WW2 veterans and their widows to assist in continuing educational courses, to include tuition, incidental expenses and subsistence. This benefit administered by Director of Veterans' Affairs. Children of disabled veterans are exempt from tuition fees in State-owned colleges and universities.

FARM AND HOME LOAN. Benefits of Farm and Home Loan Act are open to veterans of both World Wars, conditioned on discharge under honorable conditions and being residents of California at time of enlistment, induction or commission. When eligibility is proved and appraisal on property approved, veteran is entitled to se-

cure a loan of \$7,500 on purchase of a home up to \$10,000; \$13,500 loan on farm up to \$15,000; at 3 percent interest. Administered by Department of Veterans' Affairs, 1020 N Street, P. O. Box 1559, Sacramento 7, California.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act for protection of incompetent veterans and minor children.

HOME AND HOSPITAL. State Veterans' Home at Yountville, Napa County, is maintained for disabled veterans who are without adequate means of support. Eligibility requirements are same as VA Homes; 10 years residence in State is necessary.

HOUSING. Appropriation of \$4,500,000 made in 1947 to complete 1,803 veterans' temporary housing units; \$1,000,000 appropriated as revolving fund for purchase of war surplus buildings for resale to veterans; property owned or controlled by a municipality may be leased not to exceed 50 years to non-profit corporation for housing development; time for applications for State funds for temporary housing extended to April 6, 1948. Minor veterans are authorized to contract GI loans through guardianship; but are eligible for State farm and home loan without guardianship proceedings.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free by county recorder; no fee for notarization or copies for official purposes.

TAX AND LICENSE EXEMPTIONS. Property owned by honorably discharged veterans is exempt up to \$1,000; if none owned by veteran then wife is entitled. In either case value of property cannot exceed \$5,000. Veterans are exempt from payment of poll tax, and are entitled to peddler's license when wares are owned by vendor (intoxicating liquors excluded). Money received as benefits from the Federal Government or the State is exempt from execution or attachment.

VETERANS PREFERENCE. Honorably discharged veterans are entitled to 10 points preference in examinations under State Civil Service; disabled veterans, 15 points. War service counts as credit under State retirement act, teachers retirement, etc., and also for seniority in determining layoffs in State service; leaves of absence for education; and experience credit under certain conditions.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Children of veterans of both World Wars who were killed in action or died as a result of war service are entitled to special payments; \$250 for any one year while in college or trade school; \$135 per year in high school.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Department Rehabilitation Commission, The American Legion, operates jointly with the State in caring for the problems of veterans and in presenting and prosecuting claims. The Commission is financed jointly by the California Legion and the State, with an annual appropriation of approximately \$500,000. A staff of 126 assistants carry on the work at the home office and in the field. Address: Lewis S. Sloneker, Director of Rehabilitation, The American Legion, 1380 Sepulveda Boulevard, Los Angeles 25, California.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS. Administers the disbursement of State funds appropriated for veteran benefits, home and farm loans, the State Veterans Home, and is central office for the service officer for each county. Director, Laurence G. Stevens, P. O. Box 1559, Sacramento 7, California.

COLORADO

BURIAL. County allowance for burial of indigent veterans, which may not be made in a Potter's Field.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act for protection of incompetent veterans and for minor children receiving benefits.

HOMES. The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is maintained at Monte Vista, Colorado, to which veterans of the two World Wars, their wives or widows are entitled to admissions under certain conditions.

LAND SETTLEMENT. Preference is given to veterans for settlement for agriculture on State Lands, with credit for purchase computed at a rate per day for war service.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free. Copies of public records required by veterans or dependents in obtaining benefits are furnished without cost.

VETERANS PREFERENCE. The law provides that preference shall be given veterans in civil service appointments, and for the preservation of their rights under the civil service act and unemployment compensation act. The credits and preferences are identical with those of the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A separate division for claims assistance and other service aids to veterans is maintained at Legion cost with a Service Officer and Assistant in the VA Regional Office, in addition to the 150 Post Service Officers serving their communities. Address: Harry L. Erwin, Department Service Officer, 603-604 Mining Exchange Building, Care Veterans Administration, Denver, Colorado.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. A special department for service to veterans was created by the 1947 Legislature, with an annual appropriation of \$100,000. A county service officer was also authorized for each county; an allowance of \$50 monthly is made from the State fund to apply on salary. Address: William N. Rice, Director, Department of Veterans' Affairs, 213-218 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

BONUS. Under a law enacted March 12, 1947, a State bonus of \$10 per month up to a maximum of \$300 was provided for Connecticut veterans of WW2 who had service of 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and December 3, 1945. The eligible veteran must have been domiciled in the State for one year preceding entry into service and separated from service under conditions other than dishonorable. In case of death of eligible veteran the next-of-kin is entitled to payment, with lump sum payment of \$300 to eligible survivors of servicemen who died in active service. All applications should be made before July 1, 1949, to the Office of the Treasurer, Veterans' Bonus Division, State Armory, Hartford, Connecticut.

BURIAL. State allowance up to \$100 for burial of indigent veterans. Burial in Potter's Field forbidden. The National Guard provides uniformed firing squad and bugler for burial of all war veterans. Request is made to nearest armory commanding officer.

EDUCATION. State Board of Education is authorized to provide instruction and training in subjects at secondary level free of charge for veterans of WW2. The American Legion annually gives one \$200 scholarship to a child of a disabled veteran.

GUARDIANSHIP. Law provides for appointment of guardian of incompetent veteran and minor dependents, with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs named as a party in interest.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS. The State Veterans' Home and Hospital at Rocky Hill, Conn., administered by the Veterans'

Home Commission, is maintained for domiciliary care and medical treatment of the disabled and others without adequate means of support. Aid may be given to a permitted class of dependents for any veteran being cared for at the home, or at other institution. Publication of names of beneficiaries from charity or welfare funds forbidden.

HOUSING. An appropriation of five and a half million dollars was made at 1946 special session of the General Assembly to aid local communities to provide housing for veterans. An appropriation of \$15,000,000 was made at the 1947 session of the General Assembly to guarantee bond issues on the local level for low rental housing projects with preference to veterans.

RECORDING. Town clerks are required to record discharges without fee.

RELIEF FUND. To assist Connecticut veterans, their widows and dependent children under 16 in temporary financial need, a Soldiers', Sailors' and Marines' Fund was created in 1919 with an initial two and a half million dollars authorized. The 1945 Legislature authorized an increase to \$15,000,000. The 1947 Legislature granted an increase to \$25,000,000, the income being derived from a cigarette tax. Emergency grants are made for temporary needs of all kinds. This fund is administered for the State by the Connecticut Department, The American Legion. Application for assistance from this fund should be made through the Service Officer of the nearest Legion Post. Any veteran who served in time of war, was honorably discharged, and was a citizen or resident alien of the State at the time of entering service is eligible for this benefit.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Exemption of \$1,000 property valuation for all veterans, and up to \$3,000 valuation to veterans with disability ratings. Resident veterans may peddle without license.

VETERANS PREFERENCE. Preference through State merit system, giving five and ten points in addition to earned rating, and to their widows and spouses where veteran by reason of disability is unemployable. War service is credited on retirement time.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid is granted children of servicemen killed in action or died as result of service. Amount, \$200 per year.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A service bureau is maintained by the Connecticut Legion, through its Rehabilitation Commission at an annual cost of about \$15,000. This bureau acts as central station for the Post Service Officers and claims coming in from the field. Address: Clarence C. Scarborough, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, care Veterans' Administration, 95 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

DELaware

BURIAL. An annual State appropriation of \$4,000 is made for the burial of indigent veterans.

AMBULANCE MAINTENANCE. Kent County authorized to provide funds for maintenance of ambulance furnished by The American Legion at Smyrna (the first Legion ambulance service established).

EDUCATION AND TRAINING. Funds authorized to the Board of Vocational Education for the rehabilitation of those wounded or otherwise impaired by service in WW2.

GUARDIANSHIP. Authorized for incompetent veterans and minor children, beneficiaries of payments from U. S. Government.

MEDALS. A State medal for WW2 service, to be awarded citizens who served hon-

orably, was authorized in 1945. Under another act the Governor is authorized to award the Delaware Conspicuous Service Cross to qualified eligibles in war service, on recommendation of a Board.

RECORDING. Certificates of discharge are recorded free; free notarial service to veterans.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Money received for pensions or compensations for war service is exempt. Honorably discharged veterans are exempt from payment of peddler's or auctioneer's license fees.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Children of men who died in service, or have died since from service-connected causes, are entitled to an allowance for educational purposes to a maximum of \$250 per child per year.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. For information as to other rights and benefits write: *Thomas B. Egan, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, care Veterans Administration, Dravo Building, Wilmington, Delaware.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Full preference to veterans under the civil service system, with points added to earned grade.

GENERAL BENEFITS. The District of Columbia is administered by the National Congress, therefore preferential laws affecting veterans resident in the area are those which are generally available to veterans and their dependents throughout the country.

RECORDING. Certificates of service and discharges are recorded free by the recorder of deeds; small fee is charged for certified copies.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Educational aid to the extent of \$200 per year is given to children of servicemen who died in service, or as a result of their service between December 7, 1941, and July 25, 1947. Children must be between 16 and 21, and must have been residents of the District for at least five years.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Address: *Paul Flaherty, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, 917 Fifteenth Street N.W., Washington 1, D.C.*

FLORIDA

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference of ten percent in civil service, merit system and other competitive examinations for public employment. War service credit for State officers, employees and teachers, and preservation of benefit rights under unemployment compensation act.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act, and provision for appointment of conservator for incompetent veteran entitled to payments.

LAND SETTLEMENT BENEFITS. Any veteran may homestead not more than 40 acres of wild, swamp or overflow land, internal improvement land, or tax forfeiture lands not in public use. Get certificate from Commissioner of Agriculture, or County Farm Agent and submit with application to Internal Improvement Fund.

PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only. **RECORDING.** The clerk of each county is required to maintain a discharge book for free recording of discharges.

TAX EXEMPTION. Allowance of \$5,000 tax exemption on homes, and an additional \$500 exemption is given disabled veterans. Disabled veterans of Spanish-American and both World Wars may be allowed \$50 exemption in State, county and municipal occupational license.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Assistance at State educational or training institution

of secondary or college grade for children between 16 and 22 whose parent died in service or subsequently from service-connected causes. Must have been bona fide resident of Florida 5 years preceding application.

VETERANS SERVICE BUREAU. This is maintained to aid and assist veterans and to disseminate information. The annual appropriation is approximately \$150,000. County service officers are optional. Address: *David L. Wiley, State Service Officer, care Veterans Administration, Pass-A-Grille Beach, Florida.*

GEORGIA

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE. Equal civil service preference to war veterans, and preservation of rights under Unemployment Compensation and teachers retirement.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act with modifications.

PENSIONS. To Confederate veterans only. **RECORDING.** Discharges are recorded without cost by clerks of the Superior Courts.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Income tax exemption during service and 6 months thereafter. Disabled veterans may conduct any business not prohibited by law without license tax. Homestead exemption of \$2000 to persons in military service during WW2.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid to children of men who were killed in either World War or subsequently died as a result of such service up to \$300 per child per year. Free tuition is given in State institutions of secondary or college grade.

VETERANS SERVICE OFFICE. Annual appropriations are made to support and maintain a central office and field staff to counsel and advise veterans, their dependents and beneficiaries as to their rights and benefits and to assist in the prosecution of claims. Address: *C. Arthur Cheatham, Director, Department of Veterans Service, 129 State Capitol, Atlanta, Georgia.* Or, for the Legion, address *James N. Smith, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Jefferson, Georgia.*

IDAHO

BURIALS. County allowance up to \$75 for burial of indigent veterans, their wives or widows.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE. Disabled veterans to be given preference in public work of any kind. Ten points in addition to earned rating given in examinations under merit system. Employers refusing to hire veterans must make report giving reasons therefor. Benefit rights under unemployment compensation preserved.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship law enacted.

HOMES. Veterans of both World Wars may be admitted to the Idaho Soldiers' Home, located at Boise.

NOTARIAL SERVICE. Free, in connection with claims for compensation, etc.

RECORDING. Discharge certificates recorded at no charge. Certified copies of public records furnished without charge when required by the Veterans Administration in connection with claims for benefits.

TAX EXEMPTION. Veterans of either World War, with service-connected disabilities, owning property with total valuation under \$5,000 are entitled to property tax exemption to the value of \$1,000.

VETERANS SERVICE AGENCY. The Idaho Veterans Welfare Commission assists all veterans and their dependents in any matters of individual concern to them including presentation of any claim for benefits with the Veterans Administration. Emergency financial assistance is rendered to disabled and destitute Idaho veterans and their de-

pendents. County service officers are authorized. The appropriation for 1947-49 is \$140,160 of which \$50,000 is for relief. Address: *Samuel E. Vance, Jr., Executive Secretary, Boise, Idaho.*

The American Legion also maintains its service to veterans through The American Legion Department Rehabilitation Commission at an annual cost of \$9,600. Address: *John P. Day, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Veterans Administration, Boise, Idaho.*

ILLINOIS

BONUS. Act of June, 1946, ratified by voters at November election following, provides for the payment of \$10 for each month of domestic service and \$15 for foreign service (including time in Alaska) with a minimum of \$50. Flat sum of \$900 to survivors of those who died in service. Deadline for applications, July 1, 1949. For information and forms for filing for Cook County (Chicago) address *Service Recognition Board, 218 West Monroe Street, Chicago 6, Ill.* For all other parts of State and those living in other States address *Service Recognition Board, 301 West Adams Street, Springfield, Ill.* Eligibility requirements are active duty with the armed forces at any time between September 16, 1940, and September 3, 1945, by a resident of Illinois, with honorable discharge or continued service. Remarried widows are not eligible; divorce prior to death of veteran bars survivor from benefits.

BURIAL. Allowance up to \$75 for burial of indigent veterans or members of family. Burial may not be made in a Potter's Field.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE. Veteran has preference for employment in State, county and municipal units; preference under civil service and merit systems, and war service is credited in computing retirement benefits.

GUARDIANSHIP. Protection is given incompetent veterans and minor children by laws requiring strict supervision of funds and property.

HOMES AND HOSPITALS. The State has established two hospitals for the care of disabled and mentally incompetent veterans, located at Elgin and Jacksonville. The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is located at Quincy, to which veterans and their wives without means of support may be admitted. These institutions are under the over-all management of the Department of Public Welfare, Division of Veterans Service, Springfield, Illinois.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded free in county offices; copies of public records free when required by Veterans Administration.

SCHOOLS. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School at Normal was originally established as a home for orphans of Civil and Spanish-American War veterans, but for many years has been operating as a home and school for the children of veterans of both World Wars. Legion Service or Child Welfare Officers will advise eligibility and procedure for admittance.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. No personal exemption on real or personal property. Occupational licenses renewed in certain occupations if application is made within one year after termination of service.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid to resident children of men who died in service in the World Wars, or as a result thereof, \$150 per child per year. Each county in State is entitled to one scholarship at State University for children of veterans, and other scholarships are granted under certain conditions.

Legion Service Agency: The Legion maintains a service for veterans from a central office in Chicago, with other offices located in other cities and in Veterans Administration hospitals. This rehabilitation work which serves many thousands of veterans and their dependents each year is carried on at an approximate annual cost of \$104,000 and is financed by the Legion by the annual poppy sale and from membership dues. Address *Lester R. Benston, Director of Rehabilitation, The American Legion, Room 410, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago 4, Ill.*

State Service Agency: The Illinois Veterans Commission, *Homer Bradney, Director, 223 East Monroe Street, Springfield, Ill.*, has been established to care for the veterans of Illinois, and is operating with an annual appropriation of \$1,410,000 in a state-wide coverage. Its purpose is to assist veterans in their problems, including temporary emergency relief, rehabilitation, etc.

INDIANA

BONUS. General Assembly of 1947 provided for submission of question of the payment of bonus to the voters at the 1948 general election, for the guidance of the 1949 session. No rates fixed.

BURIAL. County allowance up to \$75 for burial of veterans, their wives or widows, other than residents of the State Home. If burial plot is purchased, an additional \$25 may be paid.

CHILDREN'S HOME. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home at Knightstown is maintained by the State to care for orphans of veterans of all wars, giving domiciliary care and educational opportunities. Provision is also made for adoption out of the Home.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference to veterans in State employment, and preservation of benefit rights under employment security act.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act safeguards the funds of disabled and incompetent veterans and their dependents received from Federal Government, with modifications respecting the guardians of minor children.

HOMES. Veterans of both World Wars are given all privileges enjoyed by the older veterans at the State Soldiers' Home, located at Lafayette. Residence of two years in State is required; widows aged 45 or more may be admitted.

LICENSE EXEMPTIONS. Free hunting, trapping and fishing permits to veterans; veterans exempt for two years after discharge from payment of poll tax, disabled veterans drawing disability pay, permanently exempt. Reduction in fee for professional and occupational licenses, without examination, granted on return from service.

RECORDING. Discharges are recorded free of charge; public officers are required to execute papers in connection with claims free of charge.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Totally disabled veterans or their widows are allowed \$1,000 valuation exemption, provided total valuation does not exceed \$5,000. It is further provided that the age of 62 constitutes basis of total disability for any pensioner. Application for exemption is made to the auditor of the county in which the veteran resides.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid to resident children of veterans who died in service or as a result of their service. Tuition is given free in Indiana University, Purdue University, Indiana State Teachers College and Ball State Teachers College.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Claims assistance, counsel and advice to veterans is extended

through the Legion's service office, operated with a state-wide coverage through local offices and the co-operation of Post Service Officers. Address *Oscar R. Brown, Director of Rehabilitation, The American Legion, 777 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. To aid and assist veterans of all wars, Indiana has created a Department of Veterans' Affairs, (*William Stalnaker, Director, 431 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis 4, Indiana*), and a system of county service officers. The appropriation is \$150,000 annually and an equal amount is expended by the counties. The county service officers cannot take power of attorney under Veterans Administration regulations; this power is given to the veterans' organization of the claimant's choice.

IOWA

BONUS. A State bonus proposal will be submitted to the voters at the 1948 general election for ratification or rejection. This proposal provides \$10 for each month of domestic service and \$12.50 for each month of foreign service, up to a maximum of \$500. The eligibility requirements are that the veteran must have been a legal resident at the time of enlistment or induction, and for six months prior, and served between September 16, 1940, and September 2, 1945; honorably discharged, or still serving in an honorable status. In case of death, surviving dependents would be entitled to the sum due the veteran; but if veteran died in service or subsequently from service-connected causes, the eligible survivor shall be paid \$500.

BURIAL. County allowance up to \$100 for burial of indigent veterans, their wives, widows, or minor children. Burial may not be made in a Potter's Field. Also allowance for headstone and metal grave marker.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. Annual appropriations for tuition of World War veterans at State University and College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. Free tuition, after 21 years of age, for as many months as veteran spent in service before 21.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCE. Preferences in appointment, employment and promotion in public departments, with preservation of status and efficiency ratings; war service credit for retirement in police and firemen retirement systems.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act with modifications, provides for the appointment of guardians for incompetent veterans and minor children.

HOMES. The Iowa Soldiers' Home at Marshalltown is maintained for dependent honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines and Army and Navy nurses, their dependent wives and widows. It is under the administration of the State Board of Control, Des Moines.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded and indexed free by county recorders. Copies from public records required to prove claim provided free.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans of WW1 may claim an exemption from taxation on property up to \$750 in actual value; those of WW2 have a tax exemption of \$500.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Educational aid in attendance at any educational or training institution of college grade or in any business college or vocational training school is provided for children of veterans who were killed or died as a result of service in the World Wars. The law allows a maximum of \$300 per child per year for this purpose.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Claims assistance, aid and counsel to veterans and their de-

pendents is extended through this division on a state-wide basis. It is maintained out of membership dues at an annual cost of approximately \$13,363. Address *R. J. Laird, Department Adjutant and Service Officer, The American Legion, Argonne-Armory, Des Moines 9, Iowa.*

KANSAS

BURIAL. County allowance for burial of indigent Union veterans and certain other veterans; burial may not be made in a Potter's Field. Counties may provide metal grave markers.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. State civil service required to give veterans preference of 10 points and an additional 5 points to the disabled in addition to earned rating in competitive examinations. Preservation of rights under unemployment compensation and State school retirement system.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act with modifications provides for protection of funds of incompetent veterans or minor child, to receive certain benefits.

HOMES. Veterans of both World Wars are admitted to the State Soldiers Home at Dodge City and the Mother Bickerdike Home at Ellsworth. The Board of Managers governing these two homes shall include two veterans of one or more wars; the third member may be the widow, mother, sister or daughter of a veteran.

LICENSE EXEMPTION. Exemption from payment of professional and occupational license fees accruing while in military service, provided application for renewal is made within six months after discharge. Veterans generally entitled to free license to peddle. No other tax exemptions.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free at offices of county recorder of deeds and the Adjutant General's Office, Topeka. Notary charge limited to 15 cents; official copies when needed for claim purposes without charge.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A director and six full time assistants carry on the rehabilitation and service work of the Legion, in claims assistance and other aids. The cost of this service is shared jointly by the State of Kansas and the Legion Department. Address *R. M. Collins, State Service Officer, The American Legion, 801 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Established in 1945, the Kansas Office of Veterans Affairs extends service to veterans through the central and fifteen branch offices in rehabilitation, readjustment and other problems. The annual appropriation for this bureau is \$150,000. Address *Ray Overpeck, Director of Veterans' Affairs, 801 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kansas.*

KENTUCKY

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. Free scholarships in higher educational institutions of the State for veterans of World Wars.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preservation of benefit rights under unemployment compensation act. Reinstatement of teachers upon application made within 60 days after discharge.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act with modifications to protect incompetent veterans or minors who receive payments. **HOMES, BURIAL AND PENSIONS.** For Confederate veterans only, their wives and widows. Confederate Home is located at Pewee Valley.

RECORDING. Discharge papers are recorded free of charge. Notaries are allowed no fee or compensation for affixing jurat to papers in claim cases, including claims of dependents. State Registrar is required to furnish without cost copies of birth, sick-

ness or death records in support of claims.
TAX EXEMPTIONS. Totally disabled veterans are exempted from the payment of poll taxes. Other laws relating to tax and licenses affecting veterans relate to men in service and extension of time for payment of taxes for 12 months after discharge.
STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The agency to assist veterans in Kentucky is known as the Kentucky Disabled Ex-Service Men's Board. The board employs three claims reviewers and eight field secretaries who travel throughout the state, and one hospital secretary. The board is financed by the State with a yearly appropriation of \$100,000. The Executive Secretary is also the Department Service Officer of The American Legion. Address: *K. C. Long, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, care of Veterans Administration, 1405 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky.*

LOUISIANA

BURIAL. Expenses of attendance of a firing squad from National Guard or veterans' organization allowed. Registration of graves of veterans is required to be kept by the Adjutant General.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Veterans are given preference in the State and New Orleans civil service systems. Benefits under the teacher retirement system are preserved.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act for protection of funds and property of incompetent veterans and minor children.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only, their wives and widows.

HOMESTEADS. Veterans may homestead on State lands under an Act of 1938, and veterans returning from WW2 may have credit for residence on land equal to time served in the armed forces. The Homestead Act is administered through the office of the *Registrar of the State Land Office, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

RECORDING. The fee for recording discharge papers is limited to 25 cents. Free copies are furnished wards under guardianship act when required for use with claims.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans of WW2 are entitled to an exemption of income tax of \$1,500 if single, and \$2,500 if married, for the years 1945 to 1950, inclusive. Other exemptions relate to those actively serving in the armed forces.

VETERANS HOUSING. An appropriation of \$500,000 was made in 1946 for construction and maintenance of veterans' housing units on the campuses of State educational institutions.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Educational aid, free tuition in State colleges, plus \$300 per year, is given children of men who died in service in the World Wars or have since died as a result of such service.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A service division is maintained, directed from the Department Headquarters, for claims assistance and counsel to veterans, as well as aid in caring for other problems. Address: *Matt Monaghan, Department Adjutant, The American Legion, Room 201, 720 Union Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. This bureau is charged with the duty of assisting veterans of all wars through its central office and field stations. Veterans' organizations nominate the members; the director must be a veteran. The annual appropriation for the office is \$437,000. Address: *J. H. Darwin, Sr., Director, Department of Veteran Affairs, Baton Rouge 4, Louisiana.*

MAINE

BONUS. WW1 bonus of \$100, granted in 1919, expired. Proposal for payment of

State bonus to resident WW2 veterans defeated at general election in 1946.

BURIAL. State allowance up to \$100 for burial of indigent veterans or their widows. Burial may not be made in a Potter's Field.

CHILDREN'S HOME. Preference is given to the poor and neglected children of the soldiers and sailors of Maine at the State Military and Naval Children's Home located at Bath.

CIVIL RIGHTS. Inmates of National Soldier's Home at Togus are granted full voting rights. The law provides that no veteran or his family shall be maintained in a poorhouse.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Five points in addition to earned rating for all veterans, and 10 points for disabled, is provided under the State civil service. Ten points preference is given wives, when veteran is unable to work, and widows. War service credit and protection of rights under State and teachers retirement systems and unemployment compensation act.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act specially adapted to cover the cases of incompetent veterans and minor children.

LICENSE EXEMPTIONS. Free hunting and fishing license to resident WW2 veterans for two years after discharge, or December 31, 1948, whichever is later.

RECORDING. Fee for recording discharges in the offices of town, city or county clerks is fixed at 25 cents. Death records are required to designate war veterans and name war in which he served.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans with service-connected disability exempted from poll tax. Exemption of \$3,500 valuation for all veterans reaching the age of 62 years, and for those drawing retirement pay, pension or compensation for total disability. Also eligible are minor children of deceased veterans drawing dependency pension or compensation.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Legion's statewide coverage in aid to veterans is maintained at an annual cost of approximately \$16,000, paid from membership dues, with a director and two assistants. Address: *Fred A. Clough, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Togus, Maine.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. This division administers a special rehabilitation fund for pension matters for Civil and Spanish-American War veterans and widows, and to give financial aid to dependents of disabled and deceased veterans of the World Wars, in addition to other services to veterans in claims assistance, etc. The annual appropriation for administration is \$78,000. The appropriation for Spanish War Pensions is \$32,000 annually and for aid to dependents of deceased or disabled veterans \$250,000 annually. Address: *Fred Rowell, Director, Division of Veterans' Affairs, State House, Augusta, Maine.*

MARYLAND

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference rating is given to veterans in employment under any county or municipal civil-service or merit system. Those under 55 may be exempt from any age limitation or requirement. Rights under unemployment compensation act are preserved.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act provides for care and conservation of funds of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving awards or benefits.

RECORDING. Honorable discharge certificates recorded free by clerks of the courts. State registrars are required to furnish birth or death records without charge when used in connection with a claim for benefits.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None, other than those granted to servicemen, or within a limited time after discharge.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Claims assistance and other aids to veterans are extended through the central office and the community Post Service Officers. This program is financed by the Legion at an annual cost of \$14,620. Address: *Norman C. Stiles, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Veterans Administration Building, St. Paul and Fayette Streets, Baltimore 2, Maryland.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The duty of this Agency is to assist veterans and their dependents with their claims; authority is given to appoint a State service officer and necessary assistants. The annual appropriation is \$112,722. Address: *Maryland Veterans' Commission, Richard C. Manning, State Service Officer, 8 South Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland.*

MASSACHUSETTS

BONUS. In 1945 a State bonus of \$100 for those under six months in service and \$200 for all others was enacted. This was amended in 1946 raising the bonus to \$200 for over six months service and \$300 for those who had overseas service. The eligibility requirements are that a veteran must have served honorably on active duty between September 16, 1940, and December 31, 1946. Six months residence in the State prior to entry into service is required; no restriction on residence after discharge, and no deadline for filing applications has been fixed. Surviving dependents are entitled to bonus due deceased veterans. Apply to State Treasurer, Bonus Division, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass.

BURIAL. State allowance for burial of indigent veterans and certain members of their families. Burial may not be made in a Potter's Field. Provision is also made for payment up to \$50 to American Legion, VFW or DAV Posts for expenses in conducting military funeral for war dead returned from overseas.

EDUCATIONAL PREFERENCES. Veterans with 60 days service or more are entitled to take university extension courses, free, for period of 4 years from date of discharge.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference to veterans in State civil service and in certain local units. Holders of the Congressional Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross or Navy Cross are entitled to appointments under civil service without examination. War service credit is given in computing time for retirement.

HOMES. The Massachusetts Soldiers' Home and Hospital at Chelsea will admit any honorably discharged soldier or sailor whose war service is credited to Massachusetts and who is in need of domiciliary or medical care. Applications for admittance are made to Commandant, Soldiers' Home, Chelsea. The Legislature of 1947 provided for the construction and maintenance of another Soldiers' Home at Holyoke.

LAND SETTLEMENT. A farm aid bureau is established in the department of Agriculture to give assistance to veterans who desire to engage in farming. The bureau operates with the State college extension divisions and veterans' organizations.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free in city or town offices of record. Public records required by veterans or dependents to support claims furnished without cost to claimants.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Exemption for veterans of all wars and their wives on taxation of

property in the amount of \$2,000 where the combined value is not greater than \$8,000, provided the veteran has a service-connected disability of 10 percent or more.

VETERANS' BENEFITS. State aid, military aid and soldiers' relief are combined as Veterans' Benefits. Veterans and their dependents who have a settlement in Massachusetts or have lived in the State for three years prior to application, who are wholly or partly unable to maintain themselves are entitled to financial assistance when needed. Administered locally.

WAR ORPHAN EDUCATION. Aid in the amount of a maximum of \$350 per year is given to children of men who died in service during the World Wars or subsequently died as a result of such service.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. This service extending to every community has for its principal work that of claims assistance and counseling veterans and their dependents. It is maintained at an administrative cost of approximately \$20,000 annually, paid from the organization funds. Address: *Timothy J. Buckley, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, 1 Court Street, Boston, Mass.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The local and State veterans services are co-ordinated through a central office. A mandatory provision requires all cities and towns to establish a Department of Veterans' Services, and all such local and district offices are financed by local funds, subject to the supervision of the central office. For information address: *Francis X. Cotter, Commissioner of Veterans' Services, State House, Boston, Mass.*

MICHIGAN

BONUS. At the 1946 general elections a bonus proposal was ratified authorizing payment of \$10 for each month of home service and \$15 for each month of foreign service, up to a maximum of \$500. Next-of-kin becomes eligible in case of death of veteran, but dependency must be shown. Eligibility requirements are honorable service in the armed forces of the United States for more than 60 days between September 16, 1940, and June 30, 1946. Residence in Michigan for at least 6 months prior to entering service is required; no restrictions on post-war residence. All applications must be completed before March 19, 1949. For application forms and information write Adjutant General's Office, Bonus Section, Lansing 1, Michigan.

BURIALS. County allowance for the burial of indigent veterans and wives and widows of veterans. Counties to apply for headstones and have them set in place.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. School districts having high schools authorized to operate veteran institutes of education for 7 years after end of war. Financial assistance to college grade institutions to assist in education of WW2 veterans; such schools to receive \$250 annually for each veteran in attendance; \$500,000 appropriated for this purpose for 1947.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference to veterans in county and State civil service, with preservation of rights under unemployment compensation act. War service credit given in computing retirement time.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform Guardianship Act with modifications provides safeguard for funds and property of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits.

HOMES. The Michigan Veterans' Facility at Grand Rapids is open to all veterans incapable of earning a livelihood. Service of 90 days or more is required, services must have been credited to Michigan, or veteran resided in the State five years.

Wives and widows of eligible veterans are admitted.

LOANS AND REHABILITATION. The 1946 Legislature created a Veterans Trust Fund of \$50,000,000, the income from which is to be used for emergency loans to veterans of WW2 for educational and rehabilitation purposes, and to their wives and dependents. The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees but disbursements are made through county treasurers on recommendation of county committees.

RECORDING. Discharge papers are recorded and indexed free by county clerks; notary fee limited to 15 cents for veteran claim purposes; 25 cents for other claimants. One copy of public record is furnished free for use in connection with claim.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Disabled veterans of all wars are entitled to a \$2,000 homestead exemption, provided the property is not valued higher than \$7,500. Veterans are exempt from fee for peddler's license.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Free tuition in State institutions of secondary or college grade is given children of servicemen who died in service, or have since died, or become totally disabled as a result of such service.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Two offices are maintained in addition to seven field service officers, under general supervision of Department Headquarters. The program costs \$91,000 per year and is financed by State appropriation. Address *Carleton L. Seaman, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Union Guardian Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The chief contact agency between the State and its veterans is the *Office of Veterans' Affairs, Elmer J. Hanna, Director, 411-15 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing 15, Michigan.* This office does not handle claims for pension or compensation paid by the Veterans' Administration.

MINNESOTA

BONUS. The 1947 Legislature authorized a state-wide vote on the bonus question to be held at the 1948 general election. The question is: "Shall Minnesota pay a bonus to WW2 veterans?" If the voters approve, the 1949 session must enact legislation fixing rates of payment, eligibility requirements, and method of financing. The State paid a bonus to WW1, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and China Relief Expedition veterans.

BURIAL. No allowance for indigent veterans; up to \$100 for members of families. Burial may not be made in Potter's Field. Headstones for indigents to be applied for and set in place by office of Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Expenditures from the war veterans fund for the tuition of soldiers and for the children of soldiers who have died as a result of service limited to \$1,250,000. Not more than \$250 per year shall be expended for any soldier or child. Fund administered by the Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference, rights and privilege granted veterans of all wars under State or local civil service acts; rating of 5 points for all vets and 10 points for disabled in addition to earned grade in some counties. War service credit in counting time for retirement.

GUARDIANSHIP. Commissioners of Veterans' Affairs authorized to act as guardian for incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits when no other person is named.

HOMES. Admission of veterans of any war, their wives, widows or mothers to the

Minnesota Soldiers' Home, located at Minneapolis, under certain conditions. Hospital at the Home for the care of inmates. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a veterans' recreation and recuperation camp.

PENSIONS. For Indian War veterans only. **RECORDING.** Fee of register of deeds for recording discharge papers is paid by the county. No charge for copies of birth, death, marriage or divorce records when used in support of claim for compensation or benefits.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION. An appropriation of \$1,250,000 is available for providing veterans with necessities, including tools and equipment for use in trade or business. Allowances are made on the basis of need and limited to not more than \$250. This benefit does not extend longer than five years after discharge. The fund is administered by the Commissioner of Veterans' Affairs. The Soldiers' Home Board is authorized to extend relief outside the home to widows, deserted wives, children or parents of veterans under certain conditions.

TAX EXEMPTION. Veterans are exempt from payment of fee for peddler's license. No other exemptions except those relating to men in service and for a brief time after discharge.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The work of this division conforms to the general service work in claims assistance, rehabilitation, etc., on the standard set by the national organization. The director and five staff members operate at an annual cost of \$20,000, paid out of the Legion Department funds. Address *James C. Kelly, Director of Rehabilitation, The American Legion, 600 Shubert Building, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The Department of Veterans' Affairs is the office of contact between the State and its veterans, and in addition to its functions as an office of assistance and record, the commissioner administers the \$2,500,000 educational and rehabilitation State fund. Address *William E. Revier, Commissioner, 400 Shubert Building, St. Paul 2, Minnesota.*

MISSISSIPPI

EDUCATION OF VETERANS. Appropriation of \$1,000,000 made in 1946 for additional facilities at State educational institutions for veterans under the GI Bill.

FARM AND HOME PURCHASES. The 1946 Legislature appropriated \$5,000,000 to aid veterans who have been unable to obtain 4 percent loans from private lending agencies to buy a small home or farm. Act does not apply to those able to negotiate loans under GI Bill, and is available only after failure to obtain loan from private agencies. Veteran must have been a resident two years prior to December 7, 1941; served at least 60 days and separated under honorable conditions. For full information, address *Veterans' Farm and Home Board, Box 115, Jackson, Mississippi.*

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act with modifications, provides for guardian for incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only, their wives and widows. Beauvoir Soldiers' Home at Biloxi is maintained for these veterans.

JOB TRAINING. State has set up staff of supervisors for qualifying veterans for On-the-Job Training, supplementing the benefits of the GI Bill. Full information from *Director, On-the-Job Training Division, Box 940, Jackson.*

RECORDING. Honorable discharges and cer-

tificates of service recorded by chancery clerks free.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None of permanent nature affecting veterans of the World Wars.

VOCATIONAL FARM TRAINING. Special opportunities for veterans who operate farms or who desire farm training. Apply to county service officer for information and forms.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The State Service Commission maintains a full-time office at Jackson with a Commissioner and six assistants, all of whom are recognized as Legion Service Officers. It was established in 1924 to assist veterans of all wars and is the central agency through which all groups work. The annual appropriation is \$54,600. Most counties have county service officers. Address *John R. Powell, Commissioner, State Service Commission, P. O. Box 688, Jackson, Mississippi.*

MISSOURI

BONUS. First World War bonus, \$10 for each month in service between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, up to a maximum of \$250; time for filing applications extended to December 31, 1947. No action on payment of bonus to WW2 veterans. Applications for WW1 bonus are made to the *Adjutant General, Jefferson City, Missouri.*

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference to veterans in the State highway department service. Preservation of benefit rights under the unemployment compensation act.

GUARDIANSHIP. A guardianship and incompetent veteran commitment law has been secured through Legion effort.

HOMES. For Confederate veterans, their wives, widows and orphans.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded without charge. Custodians of records are required to furnish copies without cost for use in connection with claims of veterans.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None, other than provisions for men in service and for a limited time after discharge.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Legion maintains an eastern and western service office to assist veterans and their dependents, in addition to the Post Service Officers in nearly every community. This service is maintained at an annual cost of approximately \$30,000 paid out of membership dues. Address: *Elmer P. Coy, Department Service Officer, 3709 Broadway, Kansas City 2, Missouri.* The Eastern Division is directed by *Roy K. Tonnitz, Department Service Officer, Room 511, 415 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. This office is maintained to assist and handle the claims of veterans of all wars under an annual appropriation of \$370,000 made from State funds. Address: *Roy F. Beaman, State Service Officer, State Office Building, Jefferson City, Missouri.*

MONTANA

BURIAL. County allowances are made for burial of honorably discharged veterans, which may not be made in a Potter's Field. County officers are required to apply for headstones and have them set.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Honorably discharged veterans are entitled to free tuition and fees in any unit of the University of Montana.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Veterans' preference is required in public departments and public works. Benefit rights under unemployment compensation, teacher retirement and highway patrolman retirement system are preserved; war service credit is given in certain cases.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act for protection of funds of incompetent veterans and minor children.

HOMES. Veterans of the World Wars, their wives and widows of the age 55 or over are admitted to the State Soldiers Home under certain conditions of disability and inability to maintain themselves.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded free by the county clerk; copies of public records required to prove claims against the government furnished without cost.

JURY DUTY. World War veterans receiving compensation for disability are exempt from jury duty.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Disabled WW veterans are exempt from payment of poll tax. No property tax exemptions.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The rehabilitation service, claims assistance, and relief work of the Legion is carried on through its claims and service section directed from Department Headquarters. This is maintained from Legion funds. Address: *Herbert Kibler, Department Adjutant, P. O. Box 1147, Helena, Montana.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. A Veterans Welfare Commission is maintained by the State to assist veterans and their dependents; it may establish employment agencies, furnish employment, and expend funds at discretion within the limits of the appropriation. Address: *E. J. Callaghan, Director, Veterans Welfare Commission, P. O. Box 1702, Helena, Montana.*

NEBRASKA

BURIAL. County allowance for burial of indigent veterans, which may not be made in a Potter's Field. Counties obliged to set headstones obtained from Government, and to furnish metal grave markers.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Five points rating for all honorably discharged veterans, 10 points for those disabled 10 percent or more, added to earned grade, under merit system.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act with modifications for incompetent veterans and the minor children of disabled or deceased veterans and for the commitment of incompetent veterans has been enacted. **HOMES.** The State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home located at Grand Island admits and cares for veterans of all wars, including Indian uprisings, their wives, widows and Gold Star mothers who meet eligibility requirements.

EMERGENT AM. Needy honorably discharged veterans of both World Wars, their dependent wives, widows and children under 18, are given assistance from the earnings of an eventual \$8,000,000 trust fund, originally established in 1923. The Administration of this fund is in the hands of the State Department of Veterans' Affairs, Lincoln. Applications are submitted through the Service Officers of American Legion and V.F.W. Posts in each community, thus no veteran need travel far to file a claim. Nebraska enlistees need only be residents at time of filing; others who enlisted from other states must have five years continuous residence before becoming eligible to share this benefit.

County aid is also extended through a special 3/10 mill tax. This is administered by a County Service Committee in each county.

RECORDING. County clerks are required to record and index discharge papers free, and no charge can be made for certification of any public record needed by a veteran or dependent to prove a claim.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Poll tax exemption is granted disabled veterans who are draw-

ing pension or compensation; old age assistance per capita waived for the totally disabled. No property tax exemptions.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. State Vocational Rehabilitation Department affords training to handicapped veterans unable to qualify for such training under Public Law 16, with textbooks, tools, etc., furnished. Maintains splendid trade school at Milford.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS. Under a law passed by the 1947 Legislature, a State Department of Veterans' Affairs began functioning on July 1, 1947. The State Service Office, the Nebraska Veterans' Aid Fund, and On-the-Job Training are all supervised by this department. *Louis R. Eby, State Capitol, Lincoln, is Director of Veterans' Affairs.* *Elmer A. Webb, Veterans Bldg., 12th and O Sts., Lincoln, is State Service Officer and Legion Department Service Officer.* All veterans' benefits on the state level are thus co-ordinated in one office.

COUNTY SERVICE OFFICERS. Another law requires each county to have a County Service Committee of five veterans. This committee establishes a county service center, employs a County Service Officer, and administers County Soldiers' Relief.

NEVADA

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN. High school scholarships of \$150 are available to certain children of veterans through the Veterans' Service Commissioner.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference is given veterans in public departments and on public works. Benefit rights under unemployment compensation act and teachers' retirement preserved. War service credited under teachers' retirement.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship law enacted; county officials must furnish without charge certification of records needed to support claims for benefits from Veterans Administration.

HOSPITALIZATION. Separate quarters are provided at the Nevada Hospital for Mental Diseases for the treatment and care of veterans who, in the opinion of the superintendent, should not be confined with other inmates thereof.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded by county recorders without charge; public officers may not make a charge for certifying papers in relation to claims against the Government.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Property to the amount of \$1,000 owned by resident veterans not having an income exceeding \$1,200 per annum shall be exempt from taxation.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The claims assistance and other work for veterans is channeled through a State maintained office, charged with that special function, for which an annual appropriation of \$31,500 is made. Address: *Walter J. Devereux, Veterans' Service Commissioner, State Building, Reno, Nevada.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BONUS. A flat payment of \$10 per month for active WW2 service, up to a maximum of \$100, is authorized for those who had 90 days or more with the armed forces prior to December 31, 1946. The veteran must have been a bona fide resident of the State at the time of entering service. Applications are made to the *Adjutant General's Office, State House, Concord, New Hampshire, on AG Form 30.* Provision is made for filing applications through city or town clerks, American Legion Posts or other recognized veterans organizations. No deadline has as yet been fixed for making original application.

BURIAL. State allowance up to \$100 for the burial of indigent veterans. Vouchers are sent to State Veterans' Council.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. Area vocational schools and State trade schools have been established to assist WW2 veterans in trade and business.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference is given veterans in public departments and on public works of State and local units. Benefit rights preserved by law under unemployment compensation act, police and teachers retirement systems.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act with modifications for incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits from the Veterans Administration. No person can act as guardian for more than five wards, unless all are members of the same family.

HOMES. The New Hampshire Soldiers' Home located at Tilton cares for veterans of all wars, honorably discharged, unable to earn a livelihood by reason of wounds, disease, old age or other infirmity, and without adequate means of support.

RELIEF. Financial relief is given under certain conditions to honorably discharged veterans, wives, widows and minor dependents. This assistance is given in the town of their residence, at their own homes, or place other than a town or county almshouse. Names of veterans or their dependents thus aided cannot be published.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans, their wives or widows are exempt from payment of property tax up to \$1,000 value. WW2 veterans are exempt from payment of special poll tax, and all veterans are exempt from payment of poll tax levied to raise funds for soldiers' bonus. Disabled veterans and their unmarried widows are exempt from payment of peddler's license fee.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Aid to children of a parent who died in service or as a result of such service is extended up to a maximum of \$150 per child per year; free tuition in State schools of secondary or college grade. Annual appropriation, \$2,700.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A full-time service in veterans' aid and claims assistance is provided by the Legion, with a service officer and assistants. Address: *Frederick O. Twitchell, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, care Veterans Administration, 497 Silver St., Manchester, New Hampshire.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The State maintains its major contact, other than payment of bonus, with its veterans through a State Veterans' Council. Address *Harold B. Trombley, Director, State House, Concord, New Hampshire.*

NEW JERSEY

BURIAL. County allowance authorized for the burial of indigent veterans, and for the erection of headstones. Burial may not be made in a Potter's Field.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preferential ratings are given veterans, their wives or widows, under State or municipal civil service systems; all rights and benefits under retirement, pension or unemployment compensation act preserved by law; war service credited as continuous time for seniority and retirement benefits, compulsory retirement excepted.

GUARDIANSHIP. Appointment of public guardian for incompetent veterans for whom no other legal guardian is available and who are receiving benefits provided for. State Board of Children's Guardians care for minor children and widows of veterans. Parents or guardian may ad-

minister small estates of less than \$500 without appointment.

HOMES. The State maintains two institutions for domiciliary care and treatment of indigent or aged veterans. The Soldiers' Home at Vineland admits veterans, their wives or widows; the Soldiers' Home at Menlo Park admits disabled and destitute veterans.

PENSIONS. Annual pension of \$500 for life to blind veterans of any war; blindness must have been incurred in service, as a result of enemy action. Annual pension for life of \$500 to paraplegic veterans of World Wars I and II, such condition having been incurred as a result of enemy action, in service. These are administered by the Division of Veterans Services, Department of Economic Development.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded free of charge; fee of 50¢ for certified copies. Veterans exempt from payment of copy or research fee for records needed to support claims.

RELIEF. The Soldiers' Home Board is authorized to extend relief to certain veterans, outside the institutional homes.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Members of the armed forces, and veterans, are exempt from real, poll, or personal property tax from State, county or municipalities to a valuation of \$500. Moneys received from Government insurance or adjusted service certificates exempt from inheritance tax. Provision is made for issuance of special peddler's license, without cost, to veterans to solicit and sell within the county of their residence.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Financial aid to a maximum of \$150 per year is granted to the children of persons who died in service in the World Wars. This benefit is administered by the Division of Veterans Services.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A full-time veterans aid service for claims, assistance, and other work is maintained on a state-wide basis, to include the community Post Service Officers, reporting to the central office. Address: *William F. Grund, Director of Service Activities, The American Legion, Veterans Administration, 20 Washington Place, Newark 2, N. J.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCIES. New Jersey veterans of all wars are served through various divisions of the State government; the principal of which are: (1) *Division of Veterans Services, Department of Economic Development, 520 E. State Street, Trenton, N. J.*, for claims, pensions, hospitalization, loans and education under Federal law and certain pensions, education, loans under State law. (2) *New Jersey Homes for Disabled Veterans, Department of Institutions and Agencies, State Office Building, Trenton, N. J.*, for care of indigent veterans, and wives or widows. For information concerning tax exemptions, civil service preferences and other benefits under State law, address Division of Veterans Services, or American Legion Director of Service Activities.

NEW MEXICO

BURIAL. Provision for county allowance for burial of indigent veterans, which may not be made in a Potter's Field.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Rights to re-employment of returning servicemen protected, including seniority rights in public employment.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act governs conservation of funds and property of incompetent veterans and minor beneficiaries of the Veterans Administration.

MEDALS. The Legislature of 1945 created a

medal and ribbon to be awarded New Mexico residents who served in the 200th Coast Artillery with MacArthur in the Philippines.

RECORDING. Discharge papers are recorded free by county clerks; copies of birth, death, marriage and other public records to be furnished free when used to support a claim.

TAX EXEMPTION. The statute provides that every honorably discharged soldier shall be exempt from taxation on \$2,000 valuation on real and personal property. Benefits from the Government are exempt from taxation, and all veterans are exempt from the payment of road taxes.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. A supplementary program of vocational rehabilitation for WW2 veterans is administered by the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Sena Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Aid and assistance to veterans is given through a division of the Department organization, with assistant service officers working at headquarters and in the field. Address: *Earle W. Stark, Department Adjutant and Service Officer, The American Legion, 3205 E. Central Avenue, Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The New Mexico Veterans' Service Commission was created to assist veterans, their widows and children, generally. The annual appropriation is \$48,000. Address: *P. H. Robinson, Director, P. O. Box 1723, Santa Fe, New Mexico.*

NEW YORK

BONUS. A State bonus proposal was ratified by the voters on November 4, 1947, providing for payments at a fixed flat rate: For service of 60 days or less, \$50; for more than 60 days within the U. S., \$150; for service, any duration, outside the U. S., \$250. The eligibility requirements are that the veteran who served between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945, must have been a resident of the State six months before entry into the armed forces, and be a resident at the time of making application. Provision made for payment to next of kin of deceased eligible veterans. Applications may be made January 1st, 1948, and after; no time limit has been fixed for filing. Complete information and forms from *Leo V. Lanning, Director, New York State Veterans' Bonus Bureau, Albany, New York.*

BURIAL. County allowance up to \$200 for burial of veterans and dependents who die without leaving sufficient funds to defray funeral expenses. Allowance for headstone not to exceed \$100.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Veterans of any age are admitted to public schools. The State offers 4,800 scholarships for veterans at an annual value of \$350, or \$1,400 for four year course; examinations are held at least once a year.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Certain preferences in Civil Service in appointment, promotion and retention are given to veterans. Re-employment rights, without loss of seniority status, pay and insurance benefits protected by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. Full credit for pension and retirement purposes granted for period of absence on military leave.

GUARDIANSHIP. The guardianship act relating to incompetent veterans and minor wards receiving benefits from the Veterans' Administration conforms to the uniform law sponsored by the Legion.

HOMES. A convalescent rest camp for veterans has been established at Mt. McGregor, Saratoga County.

HOUSING. Thirty million dollars appropri-

ated for veterans' emergency housing accommodations and educational facilities. **INDIGENT VETERANS.** Veterans in need of assistance, suffering from a sickness or disability of at least ten percent and incapacitated by reason thereof, may apply to a Relief Commissioner in his assembly district for emergency relief.

LICENSES. Honorable discharged veterans or their widows may obtain licenses without fee to peddle in their own county.

MEDALS. The Governor is authorized to present in the name of the Legislature a Conspicuous Service Cross to any citizen of New York who received a citation for service with the armed forces or is a holder of the Purple Heart Medal; available to veterans who served since April 6, 1917. The Adjutant General is authorized to issue a service emblem and citation to all honorably discharged veterans of World War 2. Applications are made to the Adjutant General, Albany, New York.

PENSIONS. An annuity of \$500 is paid to blind veterans who are not entitled to receive a benefit from any State retirement fund.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded free by county clerks. Copies of public records required to support a claim for compensation or pension without charge.

REHABILITATION CAMP. The American Legion Mountain Camp on Tupper Lake, in the Adirondacks, was established in 1923 for the double purpose of providing a rest and rehabilitation camp for sick and disabled veterans, and a recreational center. The two sections are separate; in the rehabilitation section any veteran in need of convalescent or rehabilitation care is admitted and maintained without cost. Special facilities for women veterans are provided, including a new 30-bed infirmary. The recreational area is restricted to the use of Legionnaires and their families. The annual cost of operation is approximately \$110,000.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Real property purchased with proceeds of pension, bonus or insurance and owned by veteran, wife or widow, minor child or dependent parent, is exempt (except from school taxes) to the extent of such monies applied up to \$5,000. Property given to disabled veteran by public subscription is also exempt to the value of \$5,000.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. One hundred State scholarships are awarded annually to children of servicemen who died in service or as a result thereof. Winners are allowed \$450 each year for four years for maintenance and tuition. If the vacancies are not filled by war orphans, awards may be given to children of disabled veterans, or of veterans who were residents at the time of death.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Legion veteran aid service is carried on from the central office in New York City, and from five Veteran Administration Regional Offices located in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo. The program is operated at an annual cost of \$125,000 paid from Legion funds raised by a 25 cent per capita tax and from membership dues. Address: George A. Mead, Director, The American Legion, 305 Hall of Records, 31 Chambers Street, New York 7, New York.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. New York State established a State Division which co-ordinates local, State and Federal agencies and channels their services so as to make available to veterans the desired assistance through the facilities of the local Veterans' Service Agency. The Division had an ini-

tial appropriation of \$2,825,000 when created in 1945, supplemented by additional funds for the operation of local offices. The Division is the clearing house for most veteran contacts. Address: Edward J. Neary, Director, New York State Division of Veterans' Affairs, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

BURIAL. County and State allowance is made for the burial of Confederate pensioners; county allowance for burial of indigent WW1 veterans.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preferred rating of 10 percent is given in State examinations and preference in employment in State and local units to veterans, their widows, or the wife of a disabled veteran. Benefit rights preserved under the State retirement system, with war service credit granted to teachers and State employees.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship law for incompetent veterans and the minor children of disabled or deceased veterans has been enacted.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only.

MEDALS, CERTIFICATES. The Governor is authorized to issue certificates to the families of deceased servicemen and veterans of WW2, and certificates of meritorious service to certain veterans.

RECORDING. Registers of deeds are required to record discharges, cost to be paid from county general funds; certified copies to be furnished free when needed for claims purpose.

TAX EXEMPTION. Exemption from inheritance tax on any insurance or adjusted compensation payments from the Government. World Wars veterans are exempt from payment of tax on any pension or compensation received from the State or United States. Disabled war veterans may obtain peddler's license in county without fee. Other exemptions relate to men in service or for limited time after discharge.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Free tuition, room rent and board at any State educational institution of higher learning is granted to children of fathers who were killed in action or subsequently died from service-connected disabilities. Ten scholarships are also granted, including tuition, board and room rent, are available annually to children of veterans who are rated 30 percent or more disabled.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING. Supplementing the Federal program of vocational training, the State appropriated \$35,000 in 1947 for the operation of a vocational school for returned veterans at Camp Butner.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The service section of the North Carolina Legion is modeled on the national standard, and is operated from Department Headquarters with a staff of six full-time assistants at a cost of approximately \$15,000 annually, paid out of membership dues. Address: Wiley M. Pickens, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, 610 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, North Carolina.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Veteran affairs are, in general, administered by the Veterans Commission for which an annual appropriation of \$168,000 is made. Horace L. Johnson, Director, North Carolina Veterans' Commission, Box 2187, Raleigh, North Carolina.

NORTH DAKOTA

BONUS. The Legislature of 1947 submitted a proposal to be voted on at the 1948 general election providing for the issuance of \$27,000,000 in bonds for the payment of a bonus to the State's WW2 veterans. If approved, the legislature of 1949 will enact

the necessary law fixing rates, eligibility requirements, and provide for administration.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference is given veterans for appointment on Highway Patrol, in appointment in public department and on public works. Preservation of rights under unemployment compensation act, and war service credit is given in fire and police departments, to teachers, and in some cities under the employes pension fund.

GUARDIANSHIP. Enactment of the uniform guardianship law gives standard protection to incompetent veterans and minor children who are receiving benefits from the Veterans Administration.

HOMES. The North Dakota Soldiers' Home at Lisbon is maintained to provide domiciliary care for veterans who are in need of such care, their wives and widows. The 1947 Legislature made appropriation for new facilities and improvements.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION. A \$5,000,000 Veterans' Post-War Rehabilitation Fund has been created for the benefit of WW2 veterans, the earnings from which are transferred to the Veterans' Aid Fund. Loans are made from this fund to citizen and resident veterans, without interest, in a sum not to exceed \$500. This fund is administered by the Veterans' Aid Commission.

RECORDING. Discharge papers are recorded free; copies for wards under the guardianship act when needed for claims purposes.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None, other than those relating to men in service or for a limited time after discharge.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Scholarships in any State educational institution or in any junior college are granted to orphans of WW2 veterans who are unable to attend any such college without financial assistance.

LEGION SERVICE BUREAU. Claims assistance and other aid to veterans are directed from the Department Headquarters. Address: George W. Rulon, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Box 1748, Fargo, North Dakota.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The central agency for dealing with the veterans of North Dakota, and clearing house for the county service officer system, is the Department of Veterans' Affairs, Floyd E. Henderson, Commissioner, 55½ Broadway, Fargo, North Dakota. The biennial appropriation for the operation of this division is \$67,440.

OHIO

BONUS. A State bonus proposal was ratified by the voters at the general election on November 4, 1947, providing payment of \$10 for each month of domestic service and \$15 for each month of foreign service up to a maximum of \$400. The veteran is required to have been a resident of Ohio one year prior to entering the Armed Forces, and to have served at least 90 days between December 7, 1941 and September 2, 1945. In case of death, the benefits due any eligible veteran are payable to next of kin. No deadline yet fixed for filing applications. Administered by appointees of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund through the Adjutant General's Office, Wyandot Building, Columbus 15, Ohio.

BURIAL. County Commissioners may grant up to \$100 toward funeral expenses of indigent veterans or widows of veterans. This is in addition to any allowance provided by the Federal Government. Grant may be made to veterans or widows of veterans of any war. Burial of a veteran may not be made in Potter's Field and sol-

diers' plots are furnished by counties without charge.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Veterans are given an additional 20 percent of earned grade, if passing, under State Civil Service, and are given preference on service eligibility lists. Preservation of benefits under Employment Insurance Act, and retirement rights of public employees, teachers and school employees.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act for incompetent veterans and for minor children of disabled or deceased veterans and for the commitment of incompetent veterans has been approved.

HOMES. Honorably discharged veterans of any war who have been citizens of Ohio for more than one year, who are disabled by disease, wounds or otherwise, may be admitted to the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home at Sandusky. Provision is made for the admittance of not more than thirty (30) widows of honorably discharged veterans of any war in the Madison Home at Madison.

RECORDING. Discharges are recorded by county recorders and one certified copy may be furnished to the veteran without charge. Copies of public documents may be furnished to veterans for use with the Veterans Administration upon request by a service organization.

ORPHANS' HOME. To provide for the care and education of the orphans of deceased, disabled or indigent veterans, the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is maintained at Xenia. The superintendent is made the legal guardian of all such children if other guardian has not been named.

SOLDIERS' RELIEF COMMISSION. Established in 1865, a commission is appointed in each county to aid and assist veterans and to provide for relief of the indigent. Each county commission is composed of five members, one of whom must be wife, widow, son or daughter of a veteran, one a member of the United Spanish War Veterans, one a member of The American Legion, and one a World War II veteran. This commission appoints a county service officer who is paid from county funds.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans are required to pay a nominal fee for peddler's license. No other exemptions except those relating to men in service and for a limited time after discharge.

LEGION SERVICE DEPARTMENT. Legion service work is directed from Department Headquarters in Columbus with three branch offices and four field service representatives, in addition to 622 post service officers. The Department employs 22 full time staff members in service and operates at an annual cost of approximately \$100,000, financed partially by the State. The Director of this program is Robert H. Smith, Director of Services, The American Legion, 145 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

STATE SERVICE AGENCIES. In addition to the Soldiers' Relief Commissions operative in each county, the State maintains two other divisions designed to render assistance to veterans and their dependents. The Supervisor of Soldiers' Claims and Records is Wade C. Christy, State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio, whose office maintains records and assists veterans and dependents of all wars with claims. The Office of Soldiers' Claims, Courtney E. Kirby, Commissioner, 402 New State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio maintains liaison between the State and Governmental agencies dealing with veterans and veterans' organizations. This office represents the State in veterans' affairs.

OKLAHOMA

AMERICAN LEGION HOME SCHOOL. This home, established in 1928, for the children of deceased veterans, of school age, is maintained at Ponca City. It is financed through the American Legion Home School Endowment Fund, and appropriations from the state legislature, and is managed and directed by a board selected by The American Legion. One hundred and five children live in this home and attend the Ponca City public schools. These children have the same opportunities and privileges as other children attending school at Ponca City.

BURIAL. County allowance for burial of indigent veterans, not to exceed \$100, and burial may not be made in a Potter's Field. **EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES.** Leaves of absence to designated groups with re-employment rights under the State law are granted to service men for a limited time after discharge.

GUARDIANSHIP. A uniform guardianship law for incompetent veterans and for minor children of deceased or disabled veterans who receive benefits from the Veterans Administration and for the commitment of incompetent veterans has been enacted. **HOMES AND PENSIONS.** For Confederate veterans only. Union Soldiers Home has been abolished.

HOSPITALS. In addition to Veterans Administration hospital facilities, the State appropriates annually \$100,000 for the operation of the veterans' ward in the University Hospital at Oklahoma City requiring a reservation of 32 beds for this use. Also \$501,367 to operate the State Veterans' Hospital at Sulphur, for admittance of veterans who cannot qualify for care at Veterans Administration hospitals, especially those showing evidence of tuberculosis. A veterans' ward for mentally ill is maintained at the State Hospital at Norman.

MEDALS, CERTIFICATES. Governor is authorized to present appropriate scrolls to the families of men who lost their lives in WW2.

RELIEF. Practically all benefits for disabled veterans and their dependents given by the State are administered by the War Veterans Commission, and expenditures are made with the approval of executive officers of recognized veterans' organizations. Appropriations administered by this section are, in part, \$200,000 for emergency aid to WW2 veterans in the form of small loans; \$220,000 for welfare work among veterans' children; \$50,000 for a training center for severely handicapped veterans at Okmulgee Branch of Oklahoma A & M College.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded by county clerks free of charge; no charge may be made for copies of public records needed in the prosecution of claims.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Peddling and hawking without license is permitted for disabled veterans only, through approval of recognized veterans organizations. Property tax exemption of \$300 (household goods and personal property) is granted to the veterans of any war in which the United States participated.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Legion service in veterans aid and claims assistance is carried on from the central Legion office and by assistants located in the Veterans Administration offices in Oklahoma City and Muskogee. This rehabilitation program is financed by the sale of poppies and twenty-five cents of each membership dues. The annual cost of the Department's program is \$60,000. Address: J. Fred

Eaker, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, Box 37, State Capitol Station, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Central office of contact for the State is the State Veterans Department, Historical Building, Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma.

OREGON

BURIAL. A county allowance is provided for the burial of indigent veterans, their wives, widows and minor children.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS. Financial aid to the amount of \$35 a month for 36 months is granted to certain veterans of WW2, and funds may be used for expenses in public or private schools or colleges.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Ten percent preference is given veterans in State or municipal civil service examinations, with preference to veterans in State and local units and on public works, where qualified. Benefit rights under unemployment compensation act preserved.

GUARDIANSHIP. The law requires guardians of minors, insane and incompetent receiving pensions, or other benefits from the United States, to serve certain petitions upon the representatives of the Government.

LAND SETTLEMENT. A war veterans' fund was established in 1945 to purchase farms and homes for returning soldiers. Applications for loans not exceeding \$6,000 may be made to the State Director of Veterans' Affairs. Veterans are to be considered preferred purchasers of water and water rights and land under irrigation projects. **RECORDING.** Discharge papers are recorded free by county clerks or recorders of conveyances; certificates of vital records needed to support claims furnished without cost.

RELIEF FUNDS. County courts are authorized to levy a tax to create a fund for the relief of indigent veterans and dependents, including burial expense and expenses of the last sickness. Claims are paid from county treasury on applications filed through the nearest post of a veterans organization. County is also authorized to appoint county service officers.

SOLDIERS' HOME. The Oregon Soldiers' Home at Roseburg has been transferred to the Veterans Administration, and is now used as a Veterans Hospital for neuropsychiatric patients.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Disabled veterans and their unmarried widows are entitled to exemption of property tax to the value of \$1,000; not allowed if the veteran receives pension or other payment aggregating more than \$1,500. Other exemptions are of temporary nature, based on current service with the armed forces.

LEGION SERVICE BUREAU. Address, Arthur Miller, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, 429 Southwest 4th Avenue, Portland 4, Oregon.

STATE SERVICE BUREAU. The Director of Veterans' Affairs is charged with the duty of assisting veterans and their dependents in all matters concerning their relations with the State and Federal Governments, succeeding the old War Veterans' Service Committee. Address: W. E. Gaarenstroon, Director, State Library Building, Salem, Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA

WW1 BONUS. Extension of time until July 1, 1948, has been granted for filing applications for the authorized State bonus for service in WW1, the Spanish-American War and of certain other engagements. Payment of \$10 for each month of active service up to a maximum of \$200 is authorized. Eligible veterans who have not

received this bonus, and who desire payment, are required to file their applications with *The Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*, not later than July 1, 1948.

WW2 BONUS. A bonus proposal adopted by the Legislature at its 1947 session must be approved by the next Legislature and then submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. No payment is possible, if ratified, before 1950. The bill proposes \$10 per month for domestic service, \$15 per month for foreign service, up to a maximum of \$500 for veterans who were legal residents of the State at time of entering service and who served 60 days or more between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945. If in service on VJ Day, time until March 2, 1946, may be counted. Bonus due those who died in service, full \$500, will be paid to next-of-kin. The proposal fixes July 1, 1950, as deadline for filing applications.

BURIAL. A county allowance of not to exceed \$75 is provided for burial of veterans and their widows. Headstones are furnished by each county for deceased Veterans and recent Legislature approved headstones in family plots for those bodies which will not be returned to the United States. Maximum allowance, \$75.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. School districts may contract with public or private agencies with facilities for vocational training for veterans; special preferences, with war service credit, for registration as a pharmacist or for dental license. Established temporary colleges in co-operation with certain accredited colleges and with municipal and Federal agencies in education of veterans.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preferences given in examinations, 5 and 10 points under State board of housing; 10 points for State police force, and special ratings and preference to veterans, their widows or wives, for civil service appointment or promotion in State or political subdivisions and on public works, both as to obtaining such position and as to retention in the event of a reduction in force. The retirement systems and lesser political subdivisions now permit credit for time spent in the armed forces upon the veteran making back payments. Second injury benefits under the Workmen's Compensation Act will not be withheld where payments are also being made as a result of a service-incurred disability. Credit for WW2 service is given toward the apprenticeship period required for barbers, and persons qualified under existing law to take the examination precedent to becoming certified public accountants.

GI LOANS. Loans under the Federal Servicemen's Readjustment Act may be made by any minor service person at least 17 years of age and the minor spouse of such person may join in the execution of such contract, notwithstanding their minority. In the event a loan is obtained, neither the service person nor his minor spouse may avoid the contract on the basis of infancy.

GUARDIANSHIP. Law provides guardianship for incompetent veterans, minor children receiving benefits from Veterans Administration, and for commitment of insane veterans.

HOMES. Disabled and indigent veterans of any war in which the United States engaged are eligible for admittance to the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home located at Erie.

HOUSING. Local authorities are authorized to utilize their facilities to provide housing for veterans; all such prior acts validated by the 1947 Legislature. Veterans' Hous-

ing Authorities established to provide emergency housing, the Act effective until the emergency is declared ended by the Governor.

MEDALS. The Department of Military Affairs directed by Act of 1947 to select, procure, award, and provide a service medal at cost to each honorably discharged veteran of the State for service in WW2.

ORPHANS' HOME. The Soldiers' Orphans' Industrial School, an institutional home for destitute children of honorably discharged war veterans, is maintained at Scotland. Appropriation of \$610,000 made for 1947-49.

RECORDING. County recorders of deeds are required to record all discharges presented; the county pays the 50-cent fee. Copies of vital records of disabled war veterans and their dependents will be furnished free for use in death and compensation claims, the cost to be paid by the county.

RELIEF. For the purpose of temporary and emergency relief for sick, disabled or indigent veterans of any war, a biennial appropriation of \$1,500,000 is granted. This fund is administered by the State Veterans' Commission; applications are made through county directors of veterans' affairs, American Legion Posts and other service units.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None, except those relating to men in service and for a limited time after discharge. Disabled veterans may be issued fishing licenses without fee.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Aid to the amount of \$200 per year is given to any war orphan attending any State-aided educational or training institution of higher education, business or trade school. Preference is given sons of veterans who apply for admission to nautical school.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. A complete veterans' aid section is maintained to serve the State's veterans, directed from the central office with offices and service officers in the field. This program, financed by the Legion, is carried on at an annual cost of \$90,000. Address: Homer D. Sarge, Director of Rehabilitation, The American Legion, 1825 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Penna.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. This service is maintained through the Department of Military Affairs, South Office Building, Harrisburg, Penna., headed by General Frank Weber, and three State Service Officers are located in various parts of the State.

RHODE ISLAND

BONUS. A proposal for the payment of a flat \$200 bonus to WW2 veterans and members of the merchant marine who served in combat areas was approved at the 1946 general election. Eligibility requirements are residence in Rhode Island for not less than 6 months before entering armed forces; service between September 16, 1940, and September 2, 1945. Applicants must have been separated under conditions other than dishonorable, and must have received no bonus from any other State. Veterans who served in both armed forces and merchant marine cannot draw double payment. Next-of-kin eligible to receive bonus due deceased veterans. For full information and application forms write *State Bonus Board, State House, Providence, Rhode Island*. The closing date for filing was June 30, 1947, but veterans who have not filed are advised to do so, as the closing date may be extended by later legislative action.

BURIAL. Provision for burial of indigent veterans at the expense of the town or city.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference of 5

points for any veteran and 10 points for a disabled veteran is given to the veterans under the State civil service; preservation of rights under the State retirement system, unemployment compensation law, and war service credit for purposes of computing retirement for teachers, state police and others.

GUARDIANSHIP. Law enacted to provide guardianship for veterans and veterans' children and the commitment of insane veterans.

HOMES. Veterans unable to earn a living by reason of wounds, age or disability can be admitted to the Rhode Island Soldiers' Home, located at Bristol. Applications are made to Division of Soldiers' Welfare, Room 811, 40 Fountain Street, Providence, R. I.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded free by town and city clerks; certified copies of vital records needed to support claims are furnished without charge.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans are exempt from payment of poll tax, peddler's license fees, and for license to act as insurance broker. All veterans and their unmarried widows are exempt from property taxation to the amount of \$1,000 valuation. Veterans with 100% service-connected disability are allowed an additional \$1,000 exemption.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Financial aid is given orphans of men who were killed or died in service, or have since died from injuries incurred, or have become disabled as a result of such service. No fixed sum is designated.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. Address: Frederick M. Browning, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, c/o Veterans Administration, 100 Fountain Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Division of Soldiers' Welfare, Room 811, 40 Fountain Street, Providence, R. I., Chester W. Williams, Chief of Division of Soldiers' Welfare. He is also Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Bristol.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BURIAL. Burial allowance, homes and pensions for Confederate veterans only.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. State aid is given to public schools offering special courses to veterans under GI Bill; age limit of 21 years waived by public schools.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Five (5) points added to earned rating and an additional five (5) points for service-connected disability of ratable degree to veteran, wife or widow in examinations under the merit system; preference in State and county employment; preservation of rights under unemployment compensation act.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship law for protection of property and funds of incompetent veterans and minor dependents, and for commitment of insane veterans.

RECORDING. Free recording of discharge papers; fee for certified copy is limited to 50 cents. Birth and death records may be furnished by various departments in State without charge in connection with claim for benefits from Federal Government.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Exemption of pensions paid by the Federal Government or any State; all monies paid by U. S. to executors, administrators or heirs-at-law of any deceased World War I or World War II or Spanish-American War veterans by way of insurance, compensation or pension, exempt from claim of creditors of deceased veterans; automobiles or other conveyances acquired under Public Law 663, 79th Congress exempt from State, County and municipal tax beginning with taxable

year 1947, so long as the same is owned and operated by the veteran who acquired original title.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Aid is given to children of disabled or deceased veterans of the World Wars to a maximum of \$150 per year; dependent upon annual appropriation; free tuition at State-supported colleges or university under certain conditions.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The duty of this division is "to assist veterans with claims against the United States." It is the central office through which the county service officers work, and has other functions in aid and assistance to veterans. Address: *R. S. Sloan, State Service Officer, State Service Bureau, Columbia, S. C.*

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. James Hunter, Department Service Officer, County Court House, Anderson, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

BONUS. A State bonus proposal will be voted on at the November 2, 1948, general election providing for payment of 50 cents for each day of domestic service and 75 cents for each day of foreign service to veterans of WW2. Eligibility requirements are that the veteran must have been a legal resident for at least 6 months before entering the armed forces; must have served 90 days or more between December 7, 1941, and September 2, 1945, and must have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable. If approved, payment is to be made by December 31, 1950.

BURIAL. A State allowance is made for the burial of veterans, their wives or widows, and provision is made for acquiring and setting appropriate headstone.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Public school facilities are extended free to honorably discharged veterans; free tuition in State educational institutions; waiver of tuition by school boards for non-resident veterans. Free tuition in state educational institutions for orphans of veterans who died in service in wartime.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference in public departments and on public works of State and local units; county service officer shall be a veteran; preservation of benefit rights under unemployment compensation act. Second injury law.

GUARDIANSHIP. An act provides a uniform guardianship law for incompetent veterans and minor dependents. Ninety-day commitment law for observation and treatment of the mentally ill.

HOMES. Admission to the Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs is provided for veterans who are incapacitated and their wives and widows under certain conditions.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION. A war veterans fund of \$250,000 appropriated, out of which funds are advanced by the Veterans' Department for temporary aid and emergency relief.

RECORDING. Discharge papers recorded free; clerks required to furnish without charge copies needed to support claims.

TAX EXEMPTION. None, other than exemption of pensions from income tax.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The duty of the State Veterans' Department is to represent the interests of war veterans and their dependents in their claims against the State or Federal Government. An annual appropriation of \$56,900 is made for this division. Address: *E. A. Jones, Director, Veterans' Department, Pierre, South Dakota.* The Assistant Director handles the service work and has power of attorney to represent The American Legion and to appear in cases where the Legion is designated.

TENNESSEE

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Disabled veterans are to have a 10 point preference rating in State civil service; City of Knoxville grants 5 points for all veterans and 10 points for disabled. Benefit rights under unemployment compensation law and teachers' retirement. War service may be credited in computing experience for any position.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship law for protection of property and funds of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits, and for the commitment of insane veterans.

HOME. Confederate veterans, their widows and orphans, may be admitted to Confederate Soldiers' Home, located at Nashville, Tenn., under conditions of inability to maintain themselves.

MEDALS, CERTIFICATES. Eligibles entitled to receive the National Guard Service Medal shall be issued an additional clasp indicative of wartime service.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free by county registers; free copies for wards of Veterans Administration; \$1 fee for all others.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Performance of military duty shall be accepted as evidence of poll tax payment prior to April 15, 1949; exemption from privilege-tax for disabled veterans owning less than \$2,500 and doing business with a capital not exceeding \$600. Other exemptions have to do with servicemen or for limited time after discharge.

EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN. Children of veterans are granted free tuition at State institutions of secondary or college grade.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. One central agency, the Department of Veterans' Affairs, has been created in Tennessee, financed by an annual appropriation of \$148,500, to serve the veterans in claims assistance and other aid in obtaining State and Federal benefits. The American Legion and AMVETS service work is channeled through this division. Address: *G. W. Steagall, Director, Department of Veterans' Affairs, 323 Seventh Avenue, Nashville 3, Tennessee.*

TEXAS

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. State laws provide for special preference for employment of veterans, up to 25 percent, in public offices, institutions and public works; no civil service system. Benefit rights under municipal pension system and unemployment compensation act maintained.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Citizen veterans are entitled to free tuition in any State College.

GUARDIANSHIP. The guardianship law provides for the appointment of guardians or trustees in cases where the step is necessary to receive funds from the Veterans Administration.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans and dependents. Home is located at Austin.

LAND SETTLEMENT. A veterans' land fund of \$25,000,000 for the purchase of lands in Texas to be sold to veterans of WW2 on long term payment plans was created by a constitutional amendment approved at the general election in 1946. Enabling legislation to put the sale plan in operation is in process of enactment.

MEDALS, CERTIFICATES. The Legislature of 1943 authorized the adoption of a service medal and ribbon for Texans serving in WW2; also the issuance of a certificate by the Governor to the next-of-kin of each Texan lost in the war.

RECORDING. Discharge certificates are recorded by county clerks without charge;

copies of vital records needed by veterans or heirs to support claims furnished free.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None special; veterans share benefits of the general law granting \$3,000 homestead exemption to all citizens.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Orphans of veterans are entitled to free tuition in all State colleges.

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. The Legislature of 1947 created a Veterans' Affairs Commission to supersede the State Service Office, with broadened scope and enlarged duties. Members of the commission must be veterans, and the central office is made clearing house for most veteran affairs, and clearing house for the 200 full-time county service officers. The annual appropriation is \$225,000. Address: *James C. Jones, Director, Veterans' Affairs Commission, 308 East 11th Street, Austin, Texas.*

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Legion veteran aid service is directed from the Department Headquarters, with a Department Service Officer located in each of the 5 Veteran Administration Regional Offices in Texas. The program is financed from membership dues at an annual cost of \$30,000. Address: *G. Ward Moody, Department Adjutant, The American Legion, 424 Littlefield Building, Austin, Texas.*

UTAH

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference is given to veterans and their widows under the highway patrol civil service act for qualification, appointment and tenure in office; benefit rights under the unemployment compensation act preserved.

GUARDIANSHIP. A uniform guardianship law for incompetent veterans and minor children of disabled or deceased veterans, and for the commitment of insane veterans has been enacted.

MEDALS, COMMENDATIONS. Legislative commendation of Utah residents serving in WW2 expressed at 1945 session.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges from the service of the United States, and all orders, citations and decorations of honor are required to be recorded without charge by county recorders. Certified copies of such record furnished without charge.

TAX EXEMPTION. Tax exemption of \$3,000 is provided for disabled veterans of all wars regardless of service connection. The unmarried widows, minor orphans of deceased disabled veterans also come within the law.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Department of Utah has voluntary services in 110 Posts and 8 Districts, working through the Department Headquarters. The annual expenditure for this service is approximately \$6,000, paid from Legion general funds. Address: *A. S. Horsley, Department Adjutant and Service Officer, The American Legion, 115 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

STATE SERVICE AGENCY. Utah maintains a special department for service to veterans, operated under an annual appropriation of \$75,000. Address: *A. O. Elliott, Director Department of Veterans Affairs, 312 Newhouse building, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

VERMONT

BONUS. Payment of \$10 per month for 12 months, maximum \$120, paid upon honorable discharge under a law enacted in 1943, to enlisted men in the military and naval forces in WW2. The veteran must have lived in Vermont one year prior to entering armed forces. War service and eligibility continues until June 30, 1947. Remarriage does not bar a widow from benefits due deceased husband. No deadline has been fixed for filing applications.

Apply to The Adjutant General's Office, Montpelier, Vermont, either direct or through any town or city clerk, American Legion Post or other recognized veterans organization.

BURIAL. A sum not exceeding \$150 may be provided for burial expenses and headstone for an honorably discharged veteran or his widow when estate is not sufficient to meet the costs.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Veterans to have preference in State employment; reinstatement and re-employment rights within limited time after discharge; preservation of benefit rights under unemployment compensation act. Merit system gives 5 points to all veterans, 10 points to disabled in addition to earned grade.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act, conforming to the standard requirement for protection of funds of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits.

INDIGENT VETERANS. Financial aid is provided for indigent and disabled veterans in their own homes, when not practical to take advantages of the privileges of the Vermont Soldiers' Home located at Bennington.

RECORDING. Town and city clerks record discharges, clerk's fee of 50 cents paid by town or city; copies of public records needed to support claims furnished without cost.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Disabled veterans of the two World Wars are exempt from payment of poll tax. Exemption of \$2,000 valuation property tax to veterans who are 50 percent or more disabled.

WAR ORPHANS EDUCATION. Orphans of men who were killed or died in the World Wars, or have since died as a result of service, are granted educational aid up to \$150 per year per child. Free tuition at State institutions of secondary or college grade.

STATE SERVICE BUREAU. The State Veterans' Board was created in 1945 to succeed the State Service Officer and is the principal office of contact between the State and its veterans. Address: Alexander J. Smith, Director, State Veterans' Board, Montpelier, Vermont.

LEGION SERVICE BUREAU. The American Legion maintains a standard service section to aid and assist the veterans of Vermont. Two staff members are maintained in the Veteran Administration Facility at White River Junction, in addition to other field representatives. The program is financed by the Legion from membership dues. Address: William C. Williams, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, care Veterans Administration, White River Junction, Vermont.

VIRGINIA

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Act of 1946 provides for 5 points increase for all honorably discharged veterans, an additional 5 points for service-connected disability, on earned grades in merit system examinations; war service credit under State retirement system, and preservation of benefit rights under the unemployment compensation act.

GUARDIANSHIP. Authorized appointment of trustees and guardians for incompetent veterans for the purpose of receiving and administering benefits paid by the Veterans Administration.

HOMES AND PENSIONS. For Confederate veterans only.

HOUSING FOR VETERANS. Act of 1946 authorizes any Housing Authority which may be created under the laws of the State to develop and operate low-cost non-profit

housing projects for veterans of WW2.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None of permanent nature; all relate to abatement of penalties for non-payment and suspension of tax while in active service.

VETERANS' ASSISTANCE. Boards of Supervisors of counties are authorized to maintain an office for the purpose of advising veterans of WW2.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. The Division of Rehabilitation, Department of Education, Richmond, supplies vocational training for certain veterans who are not entitled to such training through the Veterans Administration.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Children of veterans who were killed or died in either World War, or who subsequently die or become permanently disabled as a result of such service, shall be admitted to State institutions of secondary or college grade free of tuition, and in addition receive board, room rent, books and supplies not to exceed \$200 in any one year. Eligibles must be between 16 and 25 years of age. **RECORDING.** Discharge papers recorded free by clerks of courts; fee for recording in the World War Memorial Record is 35 cents. Fee for certified copy of discharge paper is 50 cents.

STATE SERVICE BUREAU. An administrative section has been established in the Attorney General's office to render assistance to veterans, their widows and orphans. Branch offices are maintained in close contact with Veterans Administration stations. For information address: Nelson F. Richards, Director, Division of War Veterans Claims, care Veterans Administration, Roanoke, Virginia.

WASHINGTON

BURIAL. County allowance up to \$180 maximum is made for the burial of indigent veterans, their wives or widows.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. School districts are required to maintain vocational and general educational programs for veterans; special 2-year course at University of Washington Law School. The University of Washington may exempt honorably discharged veterans of both World Wars who are citizens from payment of fees. Exemption of one-half of fees may be granted others who had not been domiciled in the State for one year.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Ten percent given veterans in competitive examinations for public offices or employment in State and all political sub-divisions; war service credit given in certain positions.

GUARDIANSHIP. Special act for protection of funds and property of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits from the Federal Government; banks or trust companies may act as trustees without bond.

HOMES. The State maintains two domiciliary homes for the care and treatment of its aged, disabled or indigent veterans. These are the State Soldiers' Home at Retsil, and the Washington Veterans' Home at Orting, both under the general administration of the State Department of Finance, Budget and Business, Olympia, Washington.

RECORDING. Honorable discharges are recorded free; certified copies of vital records furnished without cost when required in connection with claims for benefits from the Federal Government.

RELIEF. A special levy of 1/5 mill is authorized in each county for the soldiers' and sailors' indigent fund, for general relief purposes. Administered locally on recommendation of veterans' organizations.

TAX EXEMPTION. No license required for veterans selling goods other than his own

manufacture; license fee waived on any business established by a veteran under the GI Bill. Other exemptions of temporary war-time nature.

LEGION SERVICE AGENCY. The Legion maintains a service to veterans in claims assistance and other aids through a service officer and 28 assistants. The program directed from Department Headquarters at an annual cost of \$50,000, financed jointly by the State and the Legion. Address: K. Klemmetson, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, 5134 Arcade Building, Seattle 1, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

BURIAL. County allowance for burial of indigent veterans, but such burial may not be made in a cemetery or plot used exclusively for the burial of indigent persons.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. State merit system offers same preferences to veteran as U. S. civil service, 5 and 10 points; benefit rights under unemployment compensation act preserved; war service credit allowed under teachers and State department of public service retirement systems.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act with modifications, to conform to standard requirements for conservation of funds of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits from the Federal Government.

MEDALS. Distinguished Service Medal authorized for award to citizens for distinguished or meritorious service while serving with the armed forces in time of war. **RECORDING.** Honorable discharges recorded in special books by county clerks free of charge. State registrar is required to furnish without charge vital records for use in connection with claims.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. None, other than exemption of Civil War veterans from payment of poll tax.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Financial aid for education is provided for resident children of servicemen who died while serving with the armed forces in either World War to the amount of \$300 per child per year. Annual appropriation \$5,000.

STATE SERVICE BUREAU. To aid, assist and advise veterans, the State maintains a service system with central office at the capitol and 13 branch offices located at points of convenient access. Veterans organizations work through and with this division of the State government. The annual appropriation is \$165,000. Address: T. H. McGovran, Director, Department of Veterans' Affairs, 1814 Washington Street, East, Charleston 1, West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

BONUS. The 1947 Legislature provided for a referendum at the November, 1948, general election to determine the will of the voters on a bonus to WW2 veterans, to be paid from a 3 percent sales tax. If the proposal is ratified the succeeding Legislature will enact the necessary laws setting up rates of payment, eligibility requirements, etc.

BURIAL. County allowance for burial of indigent veterans, their wives and widows. Any honorably discharged veteran is eligible for burial at the Grand Army Home at King; counties may apply for headstones and set them in place.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES. Free tuition for veterans attending schools of vocational and adult education.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Preference to veterans in State and city employment; 5 and 10 point rating upon examination for employment by police and fire departments; preservation of status and senior-

ity rights of classified civil service employees of State and certain counties. Benefit rights under unemployment compensation act, and teachers retirement credit preserved.

HOMES. Veterans of the World Wars and their dependents who are unable to maintain themselves because of age or disability are eligible to admittance to the State Soldiers' Home at Waupaca.

RELIEF. The post-war rehabilitation trust fund, (\$13,000,000 available), made up of annual proceeds of the surtax on incomes, is used exclusively for health, educational and economic rehabilitation of returning veterans of WW2. Loans may be made up to \$1,000. Temporary aid to veterans and their dependents is provided for from other funds.

RECORDING. Discharge papers are recorded free of charge; certified copies of public records needed to prosecute claims are provided at county cost.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Disabled veterans are exempt from fee for State peddler's license; no other personal exemptions of a permanent nature.

REHABILITATION CAMP. Camp American Legion, Tomahawk Lake, was established in 1925 to provide a center for the recuperation and rehabilitation of veterans with disabilities to enable them to return to their normal occupations. The plant, with its main lodge and 22 cabins, is modernly equipped. An additional endowment of \$250,000 was raised for expansion to care for influx of WW2 veterans. No charge for board and care; transportation paid if not paid by post or other agency. Applications are made through Posts, or to Department Service Officer.

LEGION SERVICE BUREAU. The veterans service division of the Wisconsin Legion is

maintained at the high standard set by the national organization. In addition to a full-time director, 8 assistants in the central office and 3 in the field, plus one full-time contact representative in Wood VA Hospital, carry the program at an annual cost of \$40,000, financed by the Department from its general funds. Address: James F. Burns, Department Service Officer, The American Legion, 342 N. Water Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

STATE SERVICE BUREAU. The Department of Veterans Affairs serves as the liaison agency between the State and its veterans; administers the Trust Fund, makes loans and grants, renders claims assistance, etc. The agency is a consolidation, effected in 1945, of several separate bureaus. Address: Leo B. Levenick, Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, State Capitol, Madison 2, Wisconsin.

WYOMING

BURIAL. A county allowance not to exceed \$100 is made for the burial of indigent war veterans; bodies may not be turned over to medical schools for dissection.

EMPLOYMENT PREFERENCES. Five and ten points preference to veterans under the State merit system; preference is given to veterans for employment in public departments and on public works; benefit rights under unemployment compensation act and teachers retirement systems pre-served.

GUARDIANSHIP. Uniform guardianship act with modifications to conserve and protect funds of incompetent veterans and minor children receiving benefits from the Veterans Administration, and for commitment of incompetent veterans.

HOMES. Honorably discharged veterans of any war who are unable to maintain themselves because of age or disability, and

their dependents, are eligible to admittance to the State Soldiers' Home, located at Buffalo.

LAND SETTLEMENT. Veterans are given preference under a land settlement act for reclamation and providing useful employment and rural homes. American citizens who served in the allied armies and received an honorable discharge therefrom are also entitled to the benefits.

RECORDING. Discharges recorded free by county clerk and register of deeds; free copies of public records required by wards of the Veterans Administration.

TAX EXEMPTIONS. Veterans of all wars are exempt from payment of poll tax (except school polls). All honorably discharged veterans are exempt from property tax to the value of \$2,000, including widows; applications for this exemption to be made on or before the 4th Monday in June of each year. Veterans who have not had full \$2,000 property tax exemption may apply balance due them on motor registration fee.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATION. Children of parents who died in service in either World War, or whose death, following discharge, resulted from service-connected disabilities are provided free tuition, matriculation and other fees to all State educational institutions. State residence of parent when entering service and orphan when entering school is a requirement.

LEGION SERVICE BUREAU. Claims assistance and other aid, conforming to the service work of similar Legion divisions in other States, is carried on from the Department headquarters by a service officer and one assistant at an annual cost of \$6,000. Address: Carl A. Dallam, Department Service Officer, care Veterans Administration, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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Last Report on Worms

By now upwards of 10,000 Legionnaires have written to this magazine or to worm farms for information on raising earthworms, as a result of the article *Selling the Great Outdoors* by Arthur Carhart, in the June issue, and the follow-up *Report on Worms* in the October Editors' Corner. (See *Sound Off* and *Editors' Corner*, this issue.)

Since we would like to get out from under the mountain of mail and yet render every possible service, we present below what we regard as sufficient information for interested readers to follow up.

The references below should be of considerable help, particularly since several Legionnaires have told us that apparently no government bureau can supply worm-farming information. William McClintock, of Coral Gables, Florida, wrote: "I have written to both the Florida and U. S. departments of agriculture for information without results."

There are two main uses for cultivated earthworms. One is for fishing-bait, and the other is for improvement of soil for agriculture. The literature on earthworms contains great claims for the value of intensive worm propagation to increase crop yields, and it might be well worth while for farmers to look into the matter further.

There are also a great many lesser uses for cultivated worms—including food for chickens, frogs and hatchery-fish.

Some of our mail has come from persons already in the worm-raising business, and they are universally enthusiastic about the prospects of worm-raising as a business and about the value of worms for soil-improvement.

Naturally we cannot advise any particular person to enter the business, since the risk depends on who you are and where you are and on your ability to develop a market. We prefer to give the best references we have at the moment.

Legionnaire George H. Ross, of the El Sobrante Earthworm Farm, 749 Rincon Road, El Sobrante, California, will send a prepared letter and pamphlet on worm farming to veterans on receipt of 25¢. He also sells worms for breeding.

Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, Box 488, Roscoe, California, sells the book on worm culture *Earthworms*, at one dollar, under the imprint of Earthmaster Publications. He has a new book forthcoming, *Harnessing the Earthworm*, to sell prepaid at two dollars. Advance information suggests this book is mainly on agricultural uses for worm culture.

The Colorado Earthworm Hatchery, 2131 Decatur Street, Denver 11, Colorado, sells worms for propagation, distributes some literature on worm farming, and sells at one dollar the book *Our Friend, The Earthworm*, by the late George Sheffield Oliver.

Legionnaire William Larson's Nipmuc Earthworm Hatchery, 99 Hopedale St., Hope-dale, Massachusetts, sells worms for propagation, and distributes Dr. Barrett's book, *Earthworms*, in the East at one dollar.

Texans in the vicinity of Palestine, Texas, might contact C. H. Thorpe of the Lone Star Bait Company at 103 Spring St., Palestine.

WOMEN A LA MODE

(Continued from page 25)

what would they think of her beast of a husband who wouldn't give her a few hundred paltry dollars to keep in style?

Of course there were some exceptions, strong-minded women who said "Nuts!" and even dared the fury of the fashion coterie by staging public demonstrations against this high-handed raid on the family budget. But by now these same women, beaten and cringing, are doubtless slipping into the shops and furtively ordering a little of this and a few of that, to be sent to 103 Oak Street, charge, please.

It's lamentable but that's the way it is. Men have a better record. Time and again, queer characters who indulge in feminine gestures and Chanel No. 5½ have dictated that men just must wear orchid pantaloons, high-heeled huaraches and crimson taffeta shirts with green awning stripes. With a few weak-minded exceptions the males have ignored the edicts, unmoved even by the tears of rage which flow from the mascaraed eyes of the chappies who try to give them the word. And as long as the menfolk refuse to be bullied in this way the country is probably safe.

However, just because you're a man don't think you're entirely safe. Try sticking your neck out and you're likely to get what we suspect Fred Othman got. Fred, as you probably know, writes a syndicated newspaper column. He's a pretty courageous guy and in a nice way has turned up a lot of things that have aroused indignation plus a few laughs. Not long ago Fred wrote some criticisms of the new styles.

Exactly what happened afterwards we don't know, but we can guess. Anyway, Fred subsequently allowed as how he had had a sudden change of heart once he saw his wife in a pretty new outfit. She was so charming in her long skirt, etc., etc., that he said he felt called upon to apologize for the harsh things he had previously written. The designers, department stores and others, he conceded, had been right all along. Not a word about the rack and pinion, the bludgeons and thumbscrews.

What we're getting at is that fashion can't be laughed off as spinach. It is an insidious force undermining the home, our economic security and democracy itself. Who wanted the new styles anyway? Men? Ha! Women? Only a small minority with an oversupply of money, knock-knees, bow-legs, or a desire to look older. Since few people wanted the drastic innovations it stands to reason that they were forced on the American public by methods as totalitarian in concept as anything by Stalin, Tito, Hitler and Mussolini.

This stab in the back at international amity originated in gay, gay Paree, home of ze boulevardiers, ze Folies Bergere, ze black marketiers, ze saloons and ze salons. Specifically, it came from ze salons, and the story goes that the plot was hatched

in the absinthe-clogged brain of a character called M. Pierre Hautfroidchienne, top dog among Parisian fashion designers.

Call it, if you will, a crime *passionel*. Anyway, it had its origin at the time American GI's liberated Paris. Monsieur had a sister who had been the toast of Paris for her interpretation of the can-can at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. When *les Americains* entered Paris, Gabrielle Hautfroidchienne was working as a mannikin at her brother's salon.

One day a sightseeing GI named Kilroy happened into the salon and, with Gabrielle, it was love at first sight. Encouraged by Monsieur her brother, the romance flourished, but one day, a few weeks later, the soldier disappeared leaving a note to the effect that he had a wife and several little Kilroys back in Indiana. Heartbroken, Gabrielle threw herself into the Seine and her brother vowed eternal vengeance against all Americans, especially the wives of former U. S. soldiers.

It was not surprising, therefore, that he struck back at the first opportunity by dictating that American women should be forced to go through life disguised as

the same question: "Does the American woman want these new styles and if she doesn't isn't it T.S.?" The answer, of course, was yes, and the publicity folk were given the job of proving it.

The Stork Club, 21, El Morocco and Toots Shor's did a land-office business as the molders of public opinion, on unlimited expense accounts, passed the good news along to fashion editors and writers dedicated to telling women what's good for them. One writer is said to have demurred at the new styles. The Missing Persons Bureau is still seeking her.

Hollywood, caught short by M. Hautfroidchienne's edict, swung on board the bandwagon by re-issuing *Gone with the Wind*. To many people it was just a long-drawn-out style show with a girl called Scarlett O'Hara modeling the latest vogue.

Showing the lengths to which the fashion mob will go, consider what happened during the Legion's National Convention in New York. There a few high-spirited men disguised as Legionnaires amused themselves by squirting water pistols at the legs of women who showed themselves in short skirts. It has been definitely established that many of the water pistols



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

animated circens tents.

When in the summer of 1947 Monsieur's edict was flashed to New York, the entire fashion industry swung into action. Big executives bore down on their push buttons. Underlings were dragged into smoke-filled rooms, and M. Hautfroidchienne's ultimatum was read: "The women of America he will at once wear the long skirts with bulging derriere. The shoulders she will slope as with anemia. The price, who cares? Hautfroidchienne."

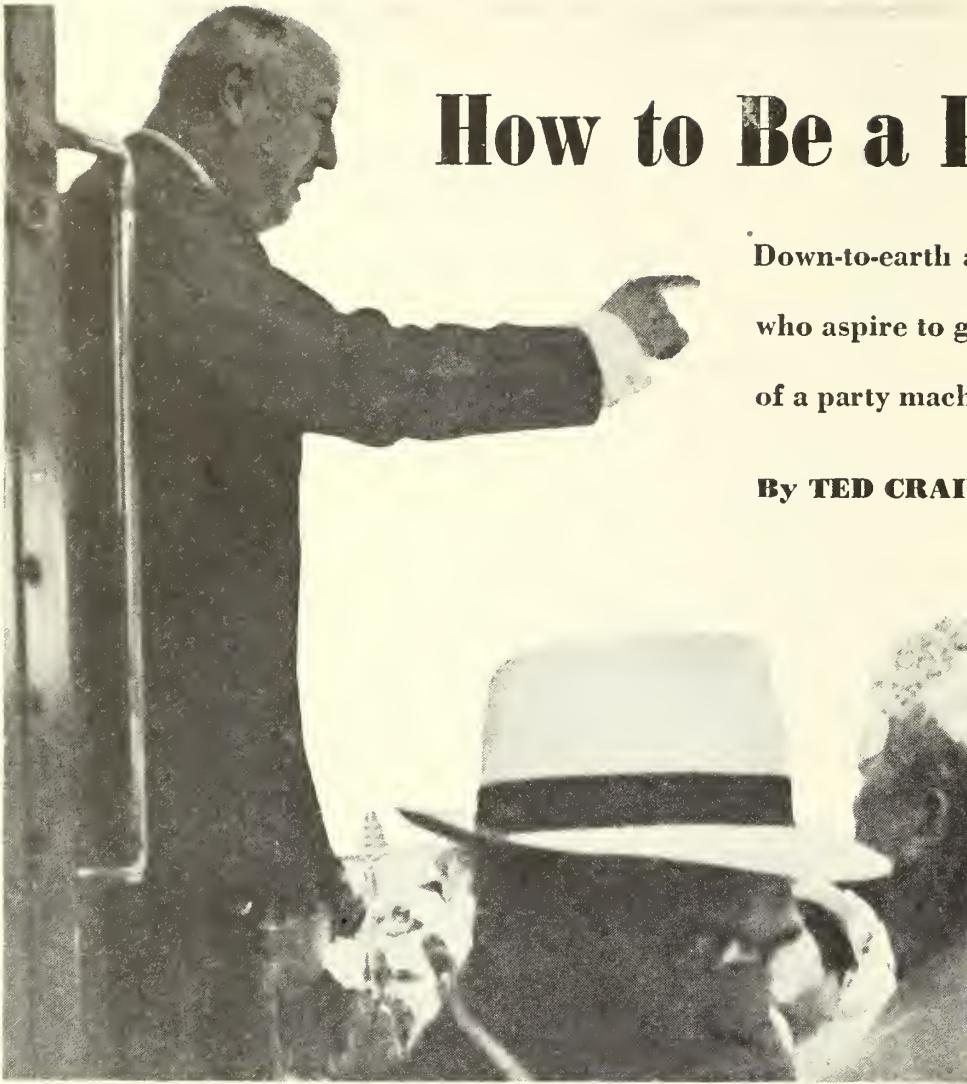
Telegrams were dispatched to mills, converters, greige goods people and tent-makers, and immediately the industry went on a 24-hour basis. Next came the job of selling the public. Publicity men by battalions and public relations counsel by platoons were summoned. All were asked

came from the garment district not far from Times Square, and a careful investigation would probably show that the squirts were nothing but ringers from Paris.

Next year, of course, there will be no point in shooting water pistols. To drive through the heavy draperies that women will be wearing will take a bazooka at the very least. You know why? Well, as this is written a new bulletin has come in from Paris. Next season, the report says, women won't be wearing the long skirts of fall 1947. For 1948 the women he will wear skirts beaucoup inches longer. Paris—that is to say Hautfroidchienne—has spoken.

And in his chie Paris salon, Monsieur Hautfroidchienne laughs and laughs and laughs.

THE END



How to Be a Politician

Down-to-earth advice to youngsters
who aspire to get behind the wheel
of a party machine

By TED CRAIL



Jim Farley, master politician, the Democrat's President-maker

HERE IS A FACT: The great game of politics, both in and out of Washington and up and down the United States, needs some new players. If you are an aspiring young man, full of plans for a brave new world, then Uncle Sam needs *you*—not in his Army, not in his Navy, but in his Capitol and legislative halls. The political circle needs an injection, a shot in its partisan hip, a whole legion of Johnny-come-quicklies to reinstate the dignity of office.

Here is another fact: *You can deal yourself in.* All you need to get a hand and to get ahead is to get going.

The "getting going" may, certainly, prove a poser to Presidential potential. It always has. The trouble is that all the pretty, popular notions on "how to get elected" are mostly just notions. The one significant thing about the man in the street's impression as to how the man in office got there is its absurdity. One appalling thing about it is the

number of young men it has misled into office-less activity.

Among the most enduring of American mythful maxims is that which holds "politicians should, at first, be anything but." The Wendell Willkies put up too good a show. They almost—almost—corroborate that. Willkie was one corporation president who took all the headlines away from one U. S. President. He seemed to be an excellent case in point for the argument that to be a successful politician you should be a successful businessman. Willkie had the polls and the photographers with him. All he lost was the final vote. Spectacular losers such as he are forever showing how close an amateur can come. The fact is obscured that the winner was no amateur—that professionals have a way of finishing in the office, and amateurs have a way of finishing in the lurch.

The principal reason why business-

Your starting place will be the precinct

men are not politicians is that they are businessmen. Politics is like anything else. You have to be in the game to win it. An office has to be stalked and courted and secured—on its own terms, with its own weapons, within its own grounds. Give Willkie his dividends and Greeley his editorials—there are far better starting points than theirs.

Perceive clearly that the arena for politics must be narrowed to the political arena, and you will be spared the wildest goose chase of the game. To take advantage of that, still more nar-

rowing must be done. You need to look to the arena and find the niche to fill. The thing is not alone to throw your hat in the ring, but to throw it in the right one, too.

There are ways and a way and *the* way to begin in politics. Jim Farley, holder at one time and another of a score of important offices, is an example of the men who take *the* way—the low road into high office. Big Jim was a "precinct worker," thousands of names and faces deep in the politics of New York, before he was out of his 'teens. He did wheel-horse jobs. He did interminable little jobs. He was all helpful things to all helpless men. And he got on. He worked up and out.

By the time he started to bald, Jim was starting to be a President-maker. Managing Roosevelt's first bid for the first chair, he swung great blocs of votes—the cumulative result of a life-time of working with the little man who makes the x's. For Jim had learned a magical truth—one that can be learned and employed in the precinct as nowhere else—that one man on your side is many, many more. The most-known man in



Big-league politics will make Philadelphia its headquarters for the 1948 Republican National Convention. Here Carroll Reece, GOP chairman, congratulates Mayor Bernard Samuel



Little things count, any way you take it

American politics got that way by beginning the right way—at the bottom.

Farley's method of starting in the precinct is not the only method of crashing politics, but it is the surest—the careers of politicians living and dead bear testimony to it. The precinct is the unit that makes and breaks. It is the smallest political division. Everybody comes from one, every smart hopeful makes use of his. The politician's politician knows the precinct inside out because he comes from the inside up. He knows politics inside out because he



Congeniality is a great vote-getter

understands its most integral part.

To break into precinct work you should contact the local central committee of your party. Youth is a popular commodity around those committee offices. A little willingness and a little enthusiasm open compatriot arms and the door to success. If you are enthusiastic, voice your intentions, accept the flood of hand-outs always proffered, and press your case you will have an embryo career to nurse along almost at once.

Efficient, thorough, likable precinct executives are a sought-after item in any



You're elected to serve the people

man's party. Harken to the ghosts of Presidents long dead, and take note of the practices of politicos still living, and you can't miss being one. College boys, veterans, twenty-two year olds the country round *can* start this way and *have* been starting this way for a long time.

"Most politicians get their start as precinct committeemen." Precinct committeemen is an elective office, the first you will want to essay. To get it usually requires registering before the primaries, nothing more. To make the most of it requires every- (*Continued on next page*)

thing that's in you. You will have constituents—people to be understood, to be analyzed, to be served, to be shown, to be enlisted. You will be able to build your first following.

The inner workings of politics—the Machine—may disenchant you—it must. But it needn't disillusion you. It needn't make you quit. Organization and nobleness are not incompatible. But you can't ennoble the Tammany Halls and the Pendergast systems until you have risen above them. Often you can't rise above them until you have come up through them. Politics is not plush-lined. That's one of the things left for you to do.

Wherever you are, if it's populated it's a suitable proving ground for the personality and the principles you propose to win bigger elections with later.

This low start and long push program—from precinct to Presidency or some stop short—is not something which began and ended with Farley. It is not meant to tie

you to an electoral nonentityship. There's a fellow now down in Washington named Harry Truman who began by helping out in the Pendergast-run precincts. Then he got to be an overseer of highways. Then a county judge. Since then he's become pretty phenomenal. It wasn't just accident.

Even the Roosevelts—Teddy and Franklin—weren't presidents all at once. Teddy always photographed best tearing up hills. That doesn't belie the fact that he was a police commissioner before he won international peace prizes and before he led the Bull Moose break-through and before he tore the top off San Juan Hill. F. D. R. was a New York State politician and red-tape-runner before he got half-way close to immortality.

Of course, the approach from the bottom requires an adjustment of exuberance. No one wants to play paddy-cake when he could be fighting an international campaign against intolerance. But if this is paddy-cake, it's the kind that makes the

London Bridges of the opposition topple.

No doubt you are determined to do tremendous things—and that is one attitude that will pan out if it's not overstrained. But don't hurry your progress. Leave the meteoric rises to the movies. If you don't start too high, you can't start too soon. Intend to win worlds, by all means; but start by winning precincts.

The late Fiorello LaGuardia used to hang around Republican Headquarters in New York back in 1914. He was young and unappointed and unelected. In those days, New York Republicans weren't electing anybody, so it didn't matter much who got nominated. One night, a few minutes before the secretary had to hand in the election slate—desperate because he didn't have the name of the candidate for Congress—he called out. "Who wants to run for Congress?" LaGuardia stirred, said "I will," and spelled his name. To his opponents, the name spelled trouble ever after.

Once you become associated with a political set-up you have to remember what "The Little Flower" practiced. There comes a moment when it is time to say "I." Precinct work is a beginning that can be an end if you don't grab your opportunities. The fact that *your* opportunities are a dozen other persons' means that you have to *push*. Pluck and luck and might and main and do or die have to be reinforced with honest self-seeking if they are to land you anywhere.

Un-copybook-like as it may be, this postulate holds hard and fast: Politicians may be born or they may be made but they have to be on the make.

That doesn't leave politics sounding much like Sunday School—it isn't. It is a profession that requires, on occasion, selfishness, egoism, and harshness. The "pushing" method, standard to all political arrangements, stands because it provides a selectivity—while allowing for a margin of unscrupulousness—that eliminates incompetents. It is both lamentable and necessary. It hasn't prevented the men with the highest principles—the Lincolns and the Wilsons—from garnering the highest box score.

If you are a precinct committeeman, there are a hundred positions just ahead. There are health commissions, city councils, important committees, executive positions in the wards. If you are an Al Smith serving as a clerk to the Commissioner of Jurors, there is a State Assembly to be elected to, a State Constitutional Convention to be a delegate of, a State Governorship to be filled. Al Smith used each of those offices as a springboard to the next one up. You can too—if you push.

When you are on the make, the magic key that secures openings is efficiency enhanced by personality. Efficiency doesn't require that you put two cars in every garage, a chicken in every pot, an upright bridge on every creek. Personality doesn't



require that you put a good fifty-cent cigar in every voting vest, give a hill-billy program on every platform, register assurance on every problem. They do require a considered approach. Efficiency and personality incorporated include common sense unlimited.

For efficiency, a sense of proportion is the most necessary attribute. To people who need a new sewer system, it is vain to prate about disarmament. Nothing but a sewer satisfies. In the precinct, it's the little things that count. Getting Johnny on the police force, Billy out of jail, Grandma to the rest home, Mary in the beauty contest. That has always been Tammany Hall's secret weapon. After the deed is done, getting them to the polls is easy.

And you must remember whom you are serving. Lately there has been a highly legal purge of those congressmen who made a misinterpretation of their responsibility. The isolationist senators and representatives have been defeated, one by one, because they tried to serve groups when they were elected to serve a nation. They have been purged as effectively by the voting United States as any Trotsky ever was by Russia.

In the City Council, it is the city that counts. In the State Legislature, it is the State that counts. In the U. S. Congress, it is the nation. Forget and forbear and your failure is a foregone conclusion.

Personality in politics is partly good-fellowship carried to its logical and lucrative extreme. The magnetic super-salesman sparkle of such men as Past National Commander of the American Legion Paul V. McNutt, a front-rank politician since the early days of the New Deal, sells the man.

Congeniality is the great American vote-getter. And yet—don't be deceived. The easiest way to defeat yourself is to be so congenial that you are unbelievable. Carbon copy smiles get smudged after a while. The hypocrisy of universal agreement gets found out. These fellows who slap backs and kiss babies—they may get elected one term, two terms, three—but they don't stir men's souls—they just terrify babies.

McNutt, you see, like all truly successful politicos, is something more than congenial. His personal approach is almost the perfect combination for a modern-day politician: He is an effective speaker, an excellent writer, and a skillful showman who stops short of exhibitionism.

One consideration, effective public speaking, has the greatest effect on the non-partisan vote. Roosevelt's famed "fireside chats," most engaging if not the most pretentious of modern speeches, enrolled millions in his favor. Because he consistently banked on platitudes but debated on the issues, because he labeled without libeling, his talks always found a receptive audience. He didn't try to reduce all subjects to the terms of "democratic," "un-American," "communist," and "fascist."

He just tried to explain what they entailed.

In campaigning, the politician must take a similar attitude or find a surprising discrimination against him at the polls. The public no longer trusts men who can cry "bolshevist" resoundingly, but who can be flustered by the first high school debater who calls for a definition and some proof.

To the politician, more than anyone, a good name is a good living. Be careful of your name. It has to go with all your pictures. It is the only campaign issue allowed on the ballot. Defend it against every attack, against all comers, at all hazards. But, precinct executive or President, don't ever make the mistake of trying to rest your case on it.

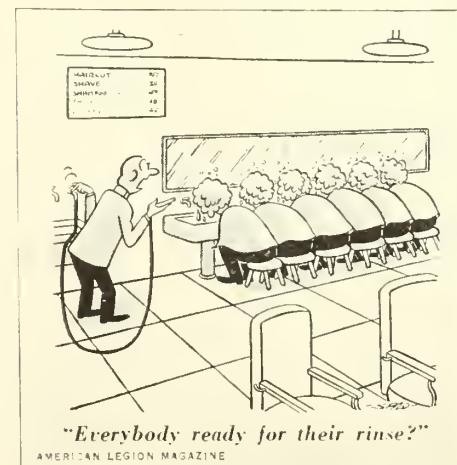
The American idolatry of consistency is the other pit-fall that can drop you from the green pastures. For die-hards, dogmatic tenaciousness to every statement and stand they make is perfectly reasonable. For those young men who expect to learn new things after their twenty-first year and un-learn old things there is a way out: If, from the first, you are consistently inconsistent with your former mistaken conceptions that is consistency enough. If you are not afraid to take a stand and not afraid to give one up, you will not only be elected, you will be unique.

And there you are—politics beckons and the way can be reckoned. Take your time, take your opportunities, trade on efficiency, and capitalize on personality—that is the way to crash the inner circle.

There is really quite a lot for you to work on. Some time ago President Truman made the announcement that it is now technically possible to adequately feed, adequately house, and adequately clothe every person in every part of the world. Somebody else has mentioned that we can now build bigger planes, and bigger boats, and bigger trains than ever before.

There doesn't really seem to be much lacking but the adhesive tape of understanding for this post-war world of ours to turn into the most phenomenal thing since the first Ford car. So get in there, boys. Win your precincts, win your worlds, and then apply the stick-um.

THE END



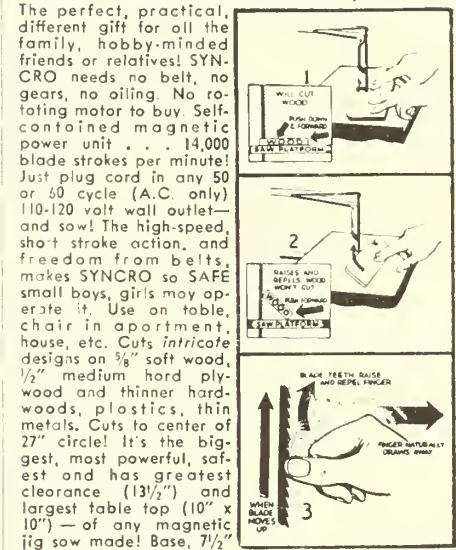
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DER FUEHRER'S MECHANICAL TOY

(Continued from page 12)

no wine—not even the *premier grand crus* from Ribbentrop's private caves. The good sultan could find nothing more pleasing to his palate than a simple rice pilau and curdled milk. As for women—like the Chinese saint who cut off his eyelids because he had better things than the female form upon which to meditate—Ibn David saw that even their blondness was only part of an illusion. Once he frankly yawned in public. There was a furious conference following this gesture. Der Fuehrer thereupon stepped into the scene.

He took Ibn David up to Berchtesgaden and on that mountain top in effect offered him the world. That is, he reminded his visitor that anything within the power of man to give would be his for the asking. Did he want a great industrial plant? A system of banks? An army with tanks? A squadron of airplanes? Ibn David looked into Hitler's terrific distended eyes with

"A nightingale."

Hitler looked at Himmler. Himmler looked at Goering. Goering disclaimed the invention with a shrug and a wave of his arms, and looked in turn at Goebbels. Goebbels gave a wild look at the four of them and rushed from the room. But Goebbels was no fool. It was not long before he returned with the Director of the Museum of Invention and Industry who was carrying a small box in his trembling hands. Advancing with mincing steps he placed it upon Der Fuehrer's desk and stepped back.

Hitler stood staring at the casket, which was not much larger than a cigarette case, with his hands in his pockets fidgeting with almost intolerable curiosity as Himmler cautiously opened it. Sure enough, it was simply a tiny jeweled nightingale perched upon a miniature music-box. It looked exactly like one of those costly trinkets a very fat Fatima might like to have to bounce upon her gorgeous bosom. The Germans were disgusted. The Director of the Museum of Invention and Industry

"Lot of good looking jewels on it," observed Goering.

"Perhaps there is a story here after all," said Goehbels nervously. "Yes, perhaps there is. You see, this was once the property of the Sultan of Zanzibar, presented to him by Napoleon Third." All four Germans curled their lips. The bird was really an exquisite piece. It could fit into the palm of a lady's hand; yet the jewels were so delicately and intricately patterned that they gave the impression not so much of color as of the sparkle of life itself. It seemed as if the bird at that very moment had alighted daintily upon the box and filled its tiny breast to the point where it was about to burst into song.

Hitler strode up and down, twisting his head to eye it from varying angles while scratching his mustache with his thumb. Ibn David reached forward his slim, sallow hand and touched a pink pearl that was a rosebud. Instantly the nightingale came to life, cocking its head and looking at Hitler so realistically that Der Fuehrer giggled and Goering gave a hollow of laughter. The nightingale ruffled its wings, threw back its head so that its neck shimmered in the light, opened its sharp beak and sang.

There were no words, of course; but to the German ears the limpid stream of notes had instant vocal meaning.

"Schön!" they exclaimed. "Oh, wunderschön! It is *Die Meistersinger! Die Meistersinger!*" And they seemed to be hearing the actual words of the Prize Song:

*Awake! The dawn is drawing nigh.
I hear upon the hawthorn high
A lovely little nightingale! . . .*

Hitler was momentarily struck dumb. His eyes suffused with tears. All at once he felt an intolerable desire to possess this adorable little creature for himself. At the last triumphant note, no louder than the tinkle of a silver bell, the bulbul ruffled its incredible plumage, cocked its saucy head, and its zircon eyes twinkled at Der Fuehrer.

"O-ooh!" exclaimed Hitler, "O-ooh!" deep in his throat with the tender, long-drawn-out cooing sound the Arabs call *sa'aja*. "Isn't that the sweetest thing? Ach, now really! I must have that darling!"

"What!" cried the Vizier in a booming voice. With blazing indignation his dark eyes flashed from Hitler to Himmler to Goering to Goebbels. "Is this the way the Ruler of the Reich bestows his gifts? Is this characteristic of the New Germanic Order?" It is difficult to describe the shock of these words. No one before had ever dared speak in such terms in the presence of Der Fuehrer. But the Vizier was not speaking of frontiers and marching armies, of pillage and destruction. He was speaking of a little toy. Goebbels fluttered like the grotesque shadow of a bird, emitting low, whistling sounds. Goering, scowling,

IMPULSES

by Ponce de Leon



an expression that was childlike and bland.

"Oh, my dear sir," he said. "What the hell could I do with such things as those?"

"What do you want then?"

"Well," mused Ibn David stroking his silky beard. "if you insist. There is something I should like. There's an invention I saw in your great industrial museum—a most ingenious thing—most ingenious!"

"Hah!" hissed Hitler, his eyes narrowing with instant suspicion. After a moment's thought his curiosity got the better of him. "What is it?" he asked cautiously.

"It is a small mechanical bird."

"A what?"

apologized, twisting his hands and explaining in a quavering voice that it was just an old Swiss piece that happened to be in a collection demonstrating the evolution of musical instruments. No one cared. Curiously enough, Hitler all at once became interested.

"Hein! What is this? What is this? Do you mean it really sings?"

"Oh, I most certainly hope so!" exclaimed Ibn David with the first flush of enthusiasm he had shown since his arrival in Germany. "You see, it is really a bulbul—the nightingale that sings so beautifully in my little country."

hooked his thumbs in his belt and let his chins sink upon his chest. This had no effect upon the Vizier, who had a bigger chest and a purple beard. Ribbentrop had the pained, pinched expression of a salesman who has failed miserably to make his quota. Himmler stared bleakly at Ibn David. Hitler, pursing his lips petulantly, was the first to speak.

"It is such a little thing!" he protested. "After all, it is not a worthy gift. Let me give you the organ from Cologne Cathedral—"

"It's out of tune," hissed Goebbels. "The English—"

"Shut up," said Himmler out of the corner of his mouth.

Ibn David sighed.

"Oh, never mind," he said. "Please don't bother yourselves if you can't spare it. But this is all I want—just the little bird—"

"Fuehrer!" blurted the Director of the Museum of Invention and Industry, clicking his heels. "Surely in all the Reich I shall be able to find another equally good—superior, certainly—one perhaps that shall sing from *Die Walküre*—"

"One!" exclaimed Hitler sharply. "Why not a full symphony? Surely Germany can do that!" He bent over the desk and looked the bulbul in the eye. "Oh, well," he added suddenly mollified, "let it go at that. After all this one is a product of France or Switzerland. Nevertheless, it is our loving gift to a friend, no? But mind you," he added turning to the others, and his voice rose sharply with shrill avaricious intensity, "this is no casual order. See to it that I have an exact duplicate of this little fellow on my desk while this one," he gave a swift side-glance to Goebbels, "this, my personal gift, is singing *Die Meistersinger's* song on the mountain heights of Asia!"

"Ach, Herr Gott!" ejaculated Goebbels, reaching for his notebook. "What a mind!"

However, in the end it did not prove to be quite so wonderful a solution as he hoped.

In the first place the Director of the Museum of Invention and Industry could not find a duplicate. The history of Ibn David's bulbul was completely lost, since apparently the bird had first been acquired as loot, and nothing was known of the artists who had constructed it. Great publicity had attended the bestowing of the gift upon Ibn David. Equal publicity was given Hitler's desire to secure its mate. As time passed without results the acquisition of the mate became almost as important as the conquest of a new domain. In fact, as difficulties continued to multiply, it became a sort of challenge to Germanic industry, art, culture and the military arts and sciences. What! Can they not even make a mechanical bird that will sing?

"I have never known such stupidity!" shrieked Der Fuehrer in private confer-

ence. "I wish I had never seen the damned thing—but now that I have—now that the matter has been publicized everywhere. I must get that bird—I *must*—or else some of you will get the bird, if you know what I mean! What about your heads of industry?"

"We are working now on ersatz gems made from old steins and beer mugs—marvelous!" said the Director-General of Industrial Relations eagerly. "Of course it is slowing up airplane production, but we are doing wonderful things. Already we have a plan to procure alloys necessary for the delicate wiring. You see—"

"*Dumkopf!* You have not fulfilled your mission, that's what I see!" screamed Hitler, tearing his desk blotter to pieces. "And you generals! What's the matter with you? That bulbul was brought back to Germany by soldiers of the First Reich. The Turks make pretty things with jewels. So do the Egyptians and Italians and Swiss and Spanish. My God, don't you ever see birds in the countries you conquer?"

"All I see are crows and ravens," Brauchitsch grumbled.

"So that's all you can promise me?" said Der Fuehrer with sudden freezing austerity.

"All!" cried Brauchitsch, stung to the quick. "Listen! Four million Russian soldiers! Twelve thousand tanks! Nine thousand airplanes! Fourteen thousand pieces of ordnance!"

He began to stammer as he met Der Fuehrer's sly, piercing gaze—and when he faltered Hitler screamed with the fury of a comedian whose jokes are being stolen:

"Those are my figures! Those are my figures! Don't try to pull that game on me. I've read *Mein Kampf* too, you know!" Delighted at this witicism, instantly Der Fuehrer relented; but his voice took on a plaintive quality that was close to the tears of exasperation. "All I ask for is a little nightingale."

It is quite wrong to say the great German people could not produce mechanical singing birds. Krupp's and I. G. Farben's records are full of working models. Large quantities were actually produced, enough in fact for export to allied countries where there had occurred shortages of edible song-birds. But they all looked either like Mexican costume jewelry or taxidermists' art. Infatuated ladies donated their Belgian and Parisian loot but the transmogrified result looked like peafowl. Piano tuners and cuckoo-clock makers from the Black Forest were released from all forms of military service in order to concentrate upon the design and manufacture of birds. The Czechs were granted new political concessions in the hope of stimulating their native inventiveness.

The worst of it was that the outside world—the detestable enemy—was getting wind of what was happening. At first it appeared as merely a bit of bizarre news



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—an illuminating commentary upon something or other. But the affair was fast approaching that point where at any moment it might suddenly become ridiculous. Already Colonel Britton had solemnly reported over his mysterious radio that the secret back of Hess's flight to Scotland was that he got lost seeking a nightingale.

The great army of submerged unconquerables who were feeling towards organization under Colonel Britton's "Victory-V" symbol were in a mood to seize upon an incident to turn the laugh on Germany. Intolerable! Bad enough to see the chalked "V's" in Belgium and the Low Countries that stood for "victoire" and "vrehedt." Worse to hear blinded veterans and even beggars tapping out the Morse code signal for "V" in public with cane and bowl—"tap-tap-tap-TAP!" The final conquest by force of arms caused many of us to forget the potency of that great password of the Underground in all occupied countries. It was the one universal word that rallied all together in a cry that could not be stilled—three dots and a dash—Victory!—in all languages.

Goebbel appealed to Himmler, whose association with Air Marshal Goering gave him an abiding distaste for birds.

Together the two engineered a benign conspiracy. Assisted by Von Papen, with extreme tact and delicacy they approached Ibn David's Vizier and intimated that it would be most agreeable and politic if Sultan Ibn David would loan them his little bulbul under the veil of diplomatic secrecy until such time as they could have an exact duplicate manufactured. To their inexpressible delight they learned that Ibn David was already bored with the thing!

The Vizier explained this by taking them out on a balcony of the garden, darkly shadowed with chenar and mulberry trees, fragrant with roses and jasmine, and canopied with stars that were freshly polished with pearl-dust and gold. The deep dream-like silence was suddenly broken by the song of a bulbul.

"You will notice," said the Vizier in a hoarse whisper, for he knew that Ibn David too was listening to the bird, "that though the silence of the night is broken by the song it is not disturbed. It enhances the peacefulness, if you know what I mean. Are you acquainted with the poet Hafiz? No? Well, he says that the song of the nightingale causes the rosebud to swell with rapture until it bursts and scatters its fragrant bloom. Note the fragrance of this garden where the real bulbuls sing."

"I shall make a note," said Goebbel.

"Well, while you're at it, make a note of this too. Your little mechanical bird was all very well in Berlin, where there were no bulbuls, because it reminded my holy master of the living birds that sing to him every night here; but the little music-box had no effect upon the roses!"

Himmler didn't quite like this; but then the situation had turned so wonderfully in

their favor that he reserved comment. Goebbel wished, of course, to dramatize the whole business. Could not the Vizier make a return trip to Berlin bringing the bird as if it were another one secretly manufactured in Germany as a great surprise for Der Fuehrer? The Vizier made a wry face at this invitation to tell a lie; but he declined politely, explaining that since the sultan would never leave the mountain again, he himself would not go away without him.

"However," he suggested urbanely, "since we are naturally eager to co-operate, I shall be glad to send it by special messenger who would deliver the bird exactly at the appointed time. In that way there would be no danger of anyone discovering the—ah—subterfuge. No one will know of its origin outside of Germany, except us three." He sighed windily. "Let's go in and drink champagne while we discuss this thing. We must be very careful not to let my holy master know. He does not even know that I have yielded to Herr Ribbentrop's champagne. It would be fatal for him to learn I have returned Der Fuehrer's gift."

"Oh, naturally, naturally," his visitors murmured.

This gave Goebbel the necessary leitmotif for the affair. Mystery! Perfect timing! Dramatic presentation!

No sooner had they returned to Berlin than rumors began to spread that the master race had accomplished it! A bird had been made that was so amazingly realistic one would not be surprised to see it lay an egg. But this little bird was not going to lay an egg—not if Hitler and Himmler and Goering and Goebbel could prevent it! Soon it was known that the bird had been ordered by a friendly potentate—one who wielded enormous power but who for the present preferred to remain unknown. Some surmised it was the

Emperor of Japan. Others thought it was the Pope. A few were naive enough to suggest President Roosevelt. None dreamed of Ibn David—much less David himself!

By this time Goebbel had broached the matter to Der Fuehrer. Instantly the tension under which all had been working ceased. Hitler was delighted! Once more the blitzkrieg began to function. Tanks rolled on with more determined clanking. The U-boats swam deeper. The Heinkels flew higher. Goering bestowed another basketful of badges. The piano tuners and cuckoo-clock makers happily goose-stepped back to their military duties.

When the time came for the actual presentation, the scene in Der Fuehrer's office was only impressive because of the people assembled there—Hitler, Goering, Goebbel, a few others of the hierarchy, and, of course, radiomen and photographers. But if there was but a small audience within the room, there was an unbelievably large audience outside. Naturally the bird sang a common language, and all the world was listening.

There had been a tremendous build-up. Again the world heard the roaring story of the New Germanic Order while the principals fidgeted in the room. Hitler hiccupped and gave a soft belch and the radioman put a finger to his lips and said, "Tch! Tch!"—for they were now on the air—just as the messenger entered carrying in his extended hands the little nightingale cocking its head at Der Fuehrer with an impudent but friendly flirt of its tail.

"O-oh!" gurgled Hitler in exactly the same tone he used when he first saw it. There was a moment then of complete silence, everybody attentively alert. Der Fuehrer rubbed his hands, leaning forward, and pressed the pink pearl that was a rosebud. Instantly the nightingale came to life. It ruffled its wings, threw back its head so that its neck shimmered, opened its beak, and—

Instead of the stream of notes of *Die Meistersinger's* song, there came three sharp taps and a rap—"tap-tap-tap-RAP!"—the Morse code for "V"—"victory," "victoire," "vrehedt"—amplified over a hook-up that made it sound like an explosion around the world.

"What's that?" hissed Himmler—as if they all didn't know—for every last one, at that sound hunched his head below his shoulders as if dodging a blow. Then the nightingale sang—not *Die Meistersinger's* song—but the rugged first movement of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony:

*There's Fate knocking at the door—
Rap-rap-rap-RAP!*

As the song came over the air it was suddenly interrupted by what seemed to be a shrill blast of static. In reality this was Der Fuehrer's sneeze, for when he seized the little bulbul by the throat, the damned thing bit him.

THE END



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Exemplary

IN THE MIDST of the battle for the Philippine Islands, one port battalion had the misfortune to draw from the officer replacement pool a lieutenant colonel who was an old, old Army man on his first time out from the states, replete with fancy togs, walking stick and unfaltering adherence to "the Army way."

The outfit had been overseas for so long a time that most of the men had forgotten everything they had been taught about close order drill. The sight of their marching columns morning and evening was pure torture to the old colonel's eyes. No one was in step, no one ever covered down or dressed right.

The colonel would berate the men with much shaking of his cane; he would plead with them and tears would come to his eyes as he extolled the precision of the cadets of his West Point days. It was all to no avail.

One evening at retreat the colonel was reprimanding the men for their complete disdain of orderly ranks when out of the clouds overhead appeared a formation of bombers flying straight and true. The colonel dramatically raised his cane and, pointing in the direction of the planes, thundered, "Look at the beauty of that formation! It's perfect! If the Army Air Corps can do it in the sky, surely you men can do so on your own two feet on the ground."

The colonel continued to gaze admiringly into the sky until one of his junior officers reached up from a nearby slit-trench and jerked the colonel into it just as the bombs began to fall from that "perfect formation" of Japanese bombers!

—By Marshall K. McClelland

NO TIME TO SPARE

(Continued from page 23)

naturally for half an hour, and then were told that competition would be suspended for the night, and the games completed the following week.

None of the bowlers liked waiting a week to finish his series, and one, Barney Koralweski, was downright disgusted. Barney had been hotter than a pistol that last game, and his score sheet showed eight successive strikes. When a solid, 195-average bowler lines up that many strikes, he really begins hoping, and Barney had wanted a 300 for a long time.

Trying to knock out 12 successive strikes is punishment enough, and the postponement raised it to the level of torture. Barney would have to wait a week, and then step in "cold" in the ninth frame to try for not just one strike, but four of them. No bowler had ever had that much pressure put on him—a whole week to cool off, seven days of anticipation and worry over the hazards of delivering the four hardest strikes in bowling.

Barney proved himself equal to the challenge. A week later he walked into the alleys, picked up his ball, and cleared the alley four times in a row to go down in bowling history as the only man who ever took a week to roll a perfect game.

Perfect games being that hard to get, it should be no surprise that the American Bowling Congress decided years ago to award gold medals to bowlers who got them. The original award was for the highest game bowled during any one year, but in 1908 two bowlers came forth with 300 scores, bowled in sanctioned competition. The bowlers, Homer Sanders and A. C. Jellison, both of St. Louis, rolled off the tie and Jellison won the gold medal.

The following season, Val Seng, of Chicago, and Jule Schmidt, of St. Louis, each rolled perfect games, and the ABC decided that the 300 game was here to stay. Because it seemed unfair to compel the bowlers to roll off the tie, gold medals were awarded to each of them, and for every qualified 300 score since that time. Subsequently, it was decided to award silver medals for 299 scores, and bronze medals for 298's. The recipient may choose either a medal, belt buckle or ring.

It should be noted that although Jellison was the first bowler to receive a gold 300 award, the first bowler to roll 300 in league competition got his perfect game in East Rockford, Ill., in 1902, before any awards were made. He was Ernest Fosberg, then 19, who at this writing still lives and bowls in Seattle, Wash. Fosberg was entered in the 1947 national tournament.

During the years that the awards have been made 167 men have rolled two 300 games, 34 have rolled three of them, 13 have rolled four, seven have rolled five, three have rolled six, and one seven and

Hank Marino, of Milwaukee, has rolled ten. Four men have rolled two 300 games in a single three game series. In addition to Charley Daw, they are Frank Caruana, of Buffalo, Jack Almer, of Youngstown, and Hank Marino. Caruana also holds the record for successive strikes, having made 29 in succession, and is the only man to roll two 300 games in succession.

Nobody knows how many bowlers have rolled twelve or more consecutive strikes yet never tallied a perfect game. A friend of mine rolled sixteen consecutive strikes in a league match, ending one game with a string of nine alley-clearers and starting the next with seven straight. The two games produced scores of 272 and 256, which, after twenty years, still stand as the two best games he ever rolled. He takes no pride in the two games, nor in the series (his third game was 252), but simply considers himself bitterly as the fellow who rolled four more consecutive strikes than are needed for a perfect game but was gyped by fate. Perhaps somewhere there is a bowler who has rolled 22 in a row, the maximum possible without getting 300, yet has never achieved perfection.

The ABC, in granting its gold awards, recognizes only games bowled in sanctioned league competition. To qualify, the game must be bowled in competition, to insure accurate scoring, on alternate adjoining alleys, against a foul man. The alley must be level within .04 of an inch from gutter to gutter, the pins must be new.

The reason for these restrictions might bear illustration. Steve Giroux, a Chicago alley operator, had one alley bed, grooved through long usage to his style of hook, on which he could hit 300 almost any time he wanted to. About 4 p.m. patrons would begin begging him to make a 300 game. He might have to start three or

four games, but he'd always roll a 300 for the boys.

Steve probably rolled more 300 games than any man in history. Folks in Chicago used to say, "Steve always rolls a 300 before he goes to dinner." Yet he never got a 300 game in the record book because he could never get 12 strikes in one game under tournament conditions.

It would be obviously unfair to credit those 300 games, just as it would be unfair to credit the fifty-odd perfect games claimed by the contemporary "Chesty Joe" Falcaro, only one of which fully met the conditions and is in the record book.

Understanding then, that we are talking only about ABC-approved 300 scores, let's go on to inspect more facts and oddities about the perfect game, many of which have been documented by Eli Whitney of the American Bowling Congress.

First, let's assume that you have 11 strikes and are about to try for the twelfth. Chances are you will make it, for more bowlers have rolled 300's than 298's and 299's combined. Nobody has rolled a 291 or 292, which would mean picking off only one or two pins on that last ball, but an unfortunate sergeant named Fortune became immortal when he lined up 11 strikes on the PX alleys at Camp Pendleton, Va., and then rolled the 12th ball down the gutter. If you leave one pin standing in the 12th frame, it probably will be the 10 or the 7, which spoil more 300 games than all the other pins combined.

Your chances of rolling a perfect game are better in Chicago, which produces more than its share, and better in the winter months, when the pins are more dry and vibrant. If you are left-handed, your chances diminish, and bowlers who throw a backup ball don't do well either. A backup style, however, didn't stop Henry Kutch, of Minerva, Ohio, from boosting his 166 average a bit last year.



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with a neat 300 game in a scheduled match. J. J. Doyle, of Staten Island, N. Y., had to watch his wife roll 300 in 1942, before he managed to get one during the 1943 season. Peter Kisloski, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., already had two 300's to his credit in 1940 when he put in what he still considers the unluckiest evening in bowling history. Kisloski rolled a series of 299-226-299. Two chamees in one evening, and he missed on both.

The late Henry Martin, Sr., of St. Paul, was the oldest man to roll 300. He got his at age 69. The youngest perfect bowler was 16 year old Dick Hoover, of Akron,

produced in American Legion league competition by David C. Bart, Jackson, Mich., Freeman Edwards, Detroit, Mich., Herman Fraunhofer, Chicago, and Charles Llewellyn, Youngstown, Ohio. Hundreds of other Legionnaires have rolled 300's in non-Legion bowling leagues.

During World War II, at least six men lost their gold 300 awards while serving overseas. Ken Simmons, Rochester, N. Y., had bowled three 300 games before he went overseas. He was captured by the Germans at Faid Pass, and shipped to a PW camp in Italy. One day a guard asked him about his 300 ring and belt buckle.

saved, he finished off the series with a 129.

Then there was Harry Wilson, who dropped into a Davenport, Iowa bowling alley and was pressed into a substitute's role. Although his average was 143, he started off with a pathetic 111, and followed that with a 125. Then he went to work. He smashed out a strike on the first ball of the third game and kept it up through 11 frames. He was nervous and tense when he got ready to throw the final ball.

Taking a couple of deep breaths, Wilson stepped to the foul line and released the ball. It rolled down the alley, obviously bad, and didn't even hit the head pin. Pins clattered down, but the 4-2-1 still stood. But, hold it! Would they stand? The three pins were wobbling in a weird fashion, and after what seemed minutes to Wilson, they toppled over.

The fact that Harry Wilson could get a 300 on a hit like that proves that luck does have some bearing on the perfect game. Occasionally, in fact, a bowler turns up a 300 game which is so much a result of luck that he's ashamed of it. Vern Capalite, of Omaha, had one which seemed to him so bad that he tried to refuse his 300 award. He said most of his strikes were crossovers and nose hits, and he didn't deserve a medal, but the ABC overruled him and awarded it anyway. They figured a perfect game is so hard to get that you deserve credit no matter how lucky you were.

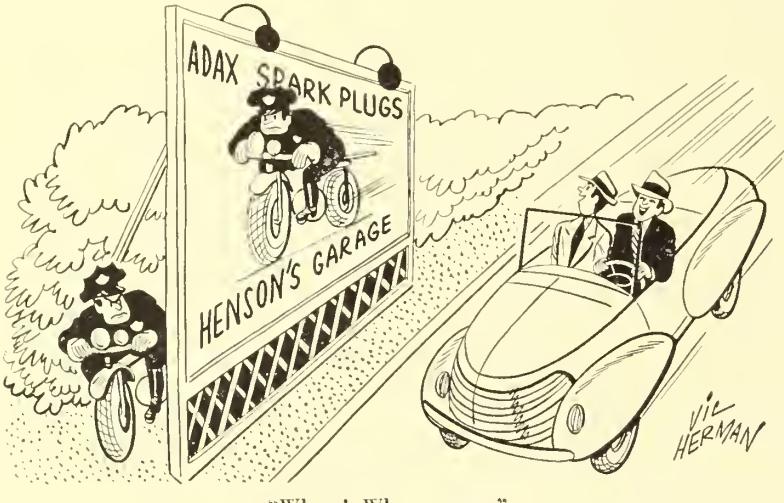
You can best appreciate how nervous the low-average bowler becomes when he is trying for that 12th strike by seeing what can happen to a star bowler in the same situation. Hank Marino is a case in point. Not only is he a star, but only Walter Ward, of Cleveland, with seven 300's, has come close to equaling his record of 10 perfect games.

On January 17, 1944, the Milwaukee bowler already had eight perfect games behind him, and when he reported for bowling with his league team that night he began lining up a long string of strikes. A large crowd of spectators, including former Gov. Julius P. Heil, his team sponsor, gathered behind him.

Hank spins the ball off his thumb and needs a tight hole. Unlike most bowlers, his thumb shrinks instead of swelling after several balls have been rolled. When that happens Hank turns the ball around and inserts his thumb in the finger hole, which is 1/64 of an inch smaller.

With 11 in a row, Marino took his position to deliver the vital 12th ball. The spectators saw him stand for several seconds, trying to get his thumb into the hole, and were completely mystified when he walked away and placed his ball back on the rack.

Hank dried his hands methodically, then walked back to the rack and picked up his ball. He rolled it and got the strike



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Ohio, who got his 300 in 1946. His series was 268-300-279, which also captured the 1946 national record with an 847-pin total.

On two occasions, two bowlers have picked up perfect games in the same league session. In 1940, George Bender and Eddie Kaminski were bowling in the Erie, Pa., major league and each had nine strikes in a row. Kaminski's turn to try for the last three came first, so Bender walked over and watched him run his strikes to 12.

Bender returned to his own alley, picked up a ball, and prepared to roll it. His teammates were stunned, for the ball he grabbed was not his own, but one belonging to a teammate. Should they tell him, and risk shattering his nerve, or keep quiet and risk having him miss because of an ill-fitting ball? They decided to keep quiet.

Bender rolled the ball down the alley. Crash! A perfect strike. He came back, wiped his hands, and waited for the ball to return. He still failed to notice that it was not his own. Crash! Another strike. Another breathless wait, another grab for the wrong ball, another strike and George Bender had his perfect game, rolling for the three final strikes with a strange ball.

Many perfect games have been rolled by former servicemen, and four have been

Simmons explained that they were awards for bowling perfect scores, but the German wouldn't believe him. He said nobody could get 12 strikes in a row, and promptly took the ring and buckle. When Simmons returned to the States he reported the theft to the ABC, and the awards were replaced without charge. Up to the present six awards have been replaced, which were lost in France, Germany, Italy, the Gilbert Islands and the Philippines.

One of the peculiarities of the perfect game is the frequency with which average or below average bowlers turn up in the 300 ranks. A freak run of luck, or the sudden discovery of a good hook pattern, may produce a startling transformation.

Wilbur Beckley, a Kiel, Wisconsin boy, served 17 months in Italy and France and came home paralyzed from the waist down. Six months in the hospital put him back on his feet, and he began doing a little bowling, working up to a 142 average in the Goodfellowship league.

In January, 1946, Beckley was asked to substitute with a team in the Kiel Industrial League. He opened with a 125 game, and felt ashamed that he had not bowled his average. Perhaps it was his eagerness to make up for his first game that did it, but at the end of the second he had 12 little X's, all in a row. His face

which gave him his 9th ABC gold award. His only remark was, "What a swell time for something like this to happen."

On his first trip to the approach, to deliver his 12th ball, Hank was surprised and annoyed when he discovered that he could not get his thumb into the ball. He had unconsciously turned the ball and was trying to force his thumb into the finger hole—something which was not yet possible because the thumb had not reduced sufficiently.

Right then Hank demonstrated the stuff of which champions are made. In trying to force his thumb into the hole his hand had become wet with perspiration, and when he discovered his error he was able to think fast in an emergency, and didn't rush ahead to roll with slippery hands.

He got his 12th strike, of course, and two games later pounded out another perfect one to raise his total to 10.

Bowlers are a superstitious lot, although not many have been as superstitious as Tony Karlicek, of Chicago, who got his 300 on March 31, 1916. Tony was the World's Greatest Superstitious Bowler. He carried three balls as a matter of course, and bought a new one almost every week, in case the ones he already had should prove to be unlucky. He would even leave the alleys in the middle of a game and change his underwear—for luck, that is.

But with all his superstitions, Tony wasn't afraid of rolling a perfect game, as were many other top-notch bowlers. The magnificent Jimmy Blouin, two time ABC match champion from Blue Island, Illinois, who died last winter, feared that rolling a 300 would jinx him for keeps. He had several opportunities to try for one, but each time announced that he wouldn't do it.

Then came the night, in an important money match, when Jimmy got to the 11th frame and had 11 strikes up. He

asked his manager what he should do.

"By all means strike, if you can," the manager said. "We need every pin."

Jimmy shot for it, and made his 12th strike, to complete his only 300 game.

Other great bowlers, however, have scoffed at the 300 superstition. The late Billy Knox, of Philadelphia, was the first of 10 men to roll perfect games in the ABC national tournament, but it didn't ruin his bowling. He did have the longest wait for his second perfect score however. It came 23 years later. Billy also rolled what probably was the most spectacular perfect game in bowling history: He made 12 strikes in succession with a curtain strung across the alley so he couldn't see the pins!

You probably won't want to try to make yours that way, but if you ever get strikes up in 11 frames you might start hoping that you don't duplicate a game which is supposed to have been rolled in Omaha around 1900. That unfortunate bowler rolled his last ball so hard that a pin split in two. Half of it stood and the other half fell down.

They scored him 299½!

Or so they say.

THE END.

LEGION PLAYS SANTA

(Continued from page 21)

the nation, knowing of the town, routed the letters thus addressed to the Santa Claus, Ind., post office.

Mr. Martin answered as many of them as time would permit and sent small gifts to some of the children he thought the most needy. When notice of his death was broadcast and appeared in practically every newspaper in the United States, the many thousands of children who had never seen him felt they had lost a real friend.

Oscar L. Phillips, who died recently, was then appointed postmaster and continued Martin's custom of answering the letters. When the volume outgrew the ability of one person to handle it, the Legion Post, commanded by Jim Yellig, stepped in and agreed that it and other Posts and Auxiliary Units would answer them. Letters from obviously poor children are forwarded on to Posts and charitable organizations in the community where the child resides. No letter goes unanswered.

Picturesque backdrop for this unique plan is the Santa Claus Land children's park and Toy Capitol itself. The 31-acre park's myriad attractions, which last year drew more than 150,000 visitors during the fall season, are a real-life land of enchantment.

Streets are named Reindeer, Star of the East, Christmas, North Star, Kriss Kringle, Evergreen, Holly and St. Nicholas. There is also a Holiday Boulevard on which stands a 42-ton, full-color statue of Santa Claus.

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"I shot an arrow into the air, it fell to earth I know not where . . ."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

67



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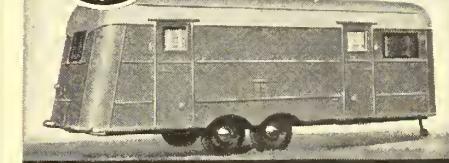
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THE WORLD OVER

the children is the *Enchanted Trail*. It features a one-third-mile-long path through a wooded park. Along the path appear dioramas of the most popular Mother Goose characters—in full color, life-size, and in their actual story-book settings. There's "Jack and Jill" tumbling down the hill. . . . The "Crooked Man" posed in front of his crooked house. . . . "Humpty-Dumpty" sitting atop the wall . . . and many others.

Roads leading to Santa Claus are jammed with cars from all over the country—folks who want to get a closer view of the Christmas-name village and its fairyland attractions. As in former years, thousands bring letters and packages to the post office for remailing with the cherished SANTA CLAUS postmark. Letters sent fourth-class to the Santa Claus postmaster are also remailed bearing this magic postmark.

There is a main Exhibit Hall which includes a toy and gift shop and a

restaurant with a child-size soda fountain.

Too, there's old Santa Claus himself, who completes the childhood dream when he appears and chats merrily with the children. For musical background, the park presents Christmas carols from a carillon at 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. daily during the Yuletide season.

Even the closest observers may not discover that Santa's round little belly, twinkling eyes and hearty laughter resemble those of Jim Yellig, nationally-known Santa Claus. Yellig has played Santa to more children than probably any other man in the world, both in person and as Commander of Post 242.

So, as another Christmas approaches, this famous Hoosier village again becomes a focal point for thousands of Americans who have emerged from a World War to rediscover the peace and hope of the future dwelling in a childhood dream—and the answer to that time-honored question, "Is there really a Santa Claus?" **THE END**

BREATHING TIME

(Continued from page 15)

I happened to preside at the luncheon in Geneva given by the Anglo-American press at which Simon revealed the intention of his government to appease the Japanese. According to reliable information, Sir John had been filled with indignation at the Japanese the preceding evening, and had promised the Chinese delegation and Mr. Stimson the full support of Great Britain. To our astonishment, when he was called upon to speak he took a diametrically opposite position. Instead of vigorously attacking the Japanese action he half heartedly excused it, and ambled along with vague explanations, intimating finally that nothing could be done, "because," he said in conclusion, "what is China after all but a geographical expression?" The Americans remained silent, but our British colleagues were loud in their denunciation of what they called a "turncoat attitude."

In one dispatch, filed to a London newspaper, the eminent representative of Britain was described as "a combination of a jellyfish and an eel." What Japan did after that is bloody history we must never forget.

Several times the U.N., through its Security Council, which has the primary responsibility of preventing war, has figuratively been tied in knots by the veto of the Soviet representative, and similar action in the Assembly meeting at Lake Success has been taken by representatives of nations within the Russian orbit. Occasionally the Soviets have yielded ground, and there appears to be reason to hope that with every vote taken in these bodies and in other units of the U.N. there is evolving a pattern which will bring success where the old League failed. At this Christmas season it is good to be able to record guarded optimism concerning the future course of the U.N.

There were high-minded, earnest statesmen at the councils of the old League in

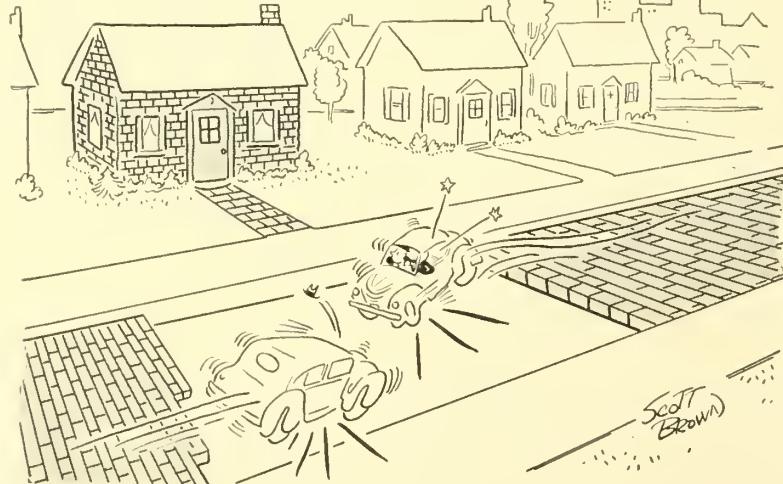
Geneva—Briand, Cecil and Stresemann for example. But generally speaking these sincere, patriotic men permitted small disagreements to divert them from major goals. Aiming at a single objective and agreeing on fundamental principles, they allowed disagreements as to method to separate them. Slogans sometimes took the place of reasoned judgment, and honest convictions gave way to prejudices.

After the League of Nations came into being the late Adolph S. Ochs, owner of the *New York Times*, piously announced to me, then his Geneva correspondent, that for his newspaper the League Covenant must have the same respect as the Bible. The League could do no wrong, he insisted, and must not be criticized. Time passed and the League's errors became glaring. This writer argued with Mr. Ochs that just as the growing child may benefit from an occasional spanking it might be better for the League if from time to time it were verbally chastised. The publisher finally yielded the point, but his faith endured. However, the League died.

Today the magnificent edifice at Geneva which housed the League is filled from cellar to garret with a multitude of U.N. committees and sub-committees, large and small. Hotels and boarding houses overflow with persons carrying U.N. credentials, and according to the Genevieve the town is busier and more prosperous than in the greatest days of the League. I do not cite this in a spirit of criticism. The new organization's size and the whereabouts of its personnel are relatively unimportant if only it clicks, in the familiar slang phrase. In furnishing a forum which hears various international problems and spreads the record before the nations of the world the U.N. has performed a notable service to mankind. The diplomats at Lake Success know, however, that this splendid beginning is not enough. We whom they represent expect them to profit by the errors of the old League, to say what they mean, mean what they say, and back up U.N. decisions with all the power which civilization can muster against any power that threatens the peace. As a sincere friend of the U.N. and what it is attempting to do, I hope that no one who wishes to criticize it will remain silent because of a fear that such criticism is inappropriate. There is nothing sacrosanct about the organization or the men charged with its direction, and constructive criticism is always in order.

One more thought. The people of the United States, realizing that inevitably they will be called upon to furnish a good percentage of whatever armed force the U.N. brings into being to enforce its will, is not letting down its guard, being mindful of the Scriptural counsel that when a strong man armed keepeth his palace his goods are in peace. The best way to make certain that we shall always be ready is to adopt Universal Military Training as a national policy.

THE END



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Sports Varieties



The Perfect Remark

THE U.S. Navy's Pre-Flight Schools during the war subjected the potential pilots to an unmerciful round of sports and exercises. Baseball, football, soccer, swimming, boxing, wrestling, calisthenics, basketball, track, obstacle running, hurdling, gymnastics, manual labor, drilling, hiking, hand-to-hand combat were the lot of every cadet, who took a two weeks' intensive course in each sport. To make matters worse, the instructors were school and college coaches, each of whom had unbounded enthusiasm for his own specialty and dealt out the workouts as if his own were the only exercise the raw recruits were getting.

At Iowa Pre-Flight one day a cadet stumbled while his squad was working out on the track and he fell headlong against the curbing, making a deep impression in his head. First aid was in order and a call went out for help.

As he lay there waiting to be picked up another cadet ran past him, yelling, "Well, don't just lie there. Do some push-ups or something!"

The story got out, and it was so representative of how the cadets felt about their instructors that for three years you could hear the remark at any one of the schools any time a cadet fell, or was knocked out.—By Roger Atwood.

Crazy Over Figures

THE OLD HANDICAPPER was sitting in the grandstand at the racetrack, feeling pretty low about a string of losers and observing a casual visitor, next to him, who had been cashing tickets on every race. "Stranger," said the handicapper, "I've been at this thirty years and I can't come close. You're winning race after race. Tell me, how do you do it?"

"Oh, you're one of these mathematical wizards," said the lucky one. "All you think of is figures. Me, I look at the horses when they come out on the track. No. 3 looks good. No. 4 looks good. So I just add three and four; that's six; and I buy a ticket on No. 6."

"Pardon me, stranger," said the old handicapper. "But four and three are seven, not six."

"There you go," shouted the other. "That's what's ruining you—figures—crazy figures!"

No Arms, No Legs, No Winner

OF ALL THE sports events staged at McClosky General Hospital near Temple Texas, the one

that gave us the most excitement and the one that attracted the most spectators was a series of softball games starting in October 1945 when a team of arm amputees opposed a team of leg amputees.

Both teams were comprised of patients who were taking a course to familiarize themselves with their new artificial limbs. Players on both sides surprised the fans with their agility and ability to use their new limbs.

The leg amputees had the advantage in having two hands to bat, throw and catch with, but the arm amputees were faster at base running and chasing hit balls.



It was a thriller from start to finish, with both sides taking advantage of the other's weaknesses. The arm amputees were soon to learn that they had only to bunt toward third base, and because of the third baseman's slowness on foot, could usually beat the bunt out. The leg amputees could hit the ball much further but they were lucky to get a two-bagger out of a normal home run. The arm amputees outfielders could easily get under a fly ball but they often failed to make the one handed catch.

The game thrilled the fans but the players got more laughs out of it than anyone. It ended in darkness, tied at 8 all in the tenth.

That was a beginning of a series of games between the two teams that climaxed when McClosky closed down with the wins split 50-50.—By Josh M. Drake, Jr.

The Gospel Truth

ALL-AMERICAN Paul Christman, the former Missouri gridman, was invited one night to address a church gathering. Coach Don Faurot, hearing about it, was worried. After all it was a tough assignment for a football player to talk to a religious group.

Faurot, anxious to hear what Paul would say, sneaked into a rear seat. As speaker after speaker unfroze fine oratory, bristling with religious rhetoric and blazing with hellfire and brimstone, Faurot's heart went out to Christman.

Finally he stepped forward, clearing his throat, and made a two-sentence speech that was the hit of the evening.

"Religion is like football, folks. You just have to practice it more than once a week." —By Gordon Atkins.

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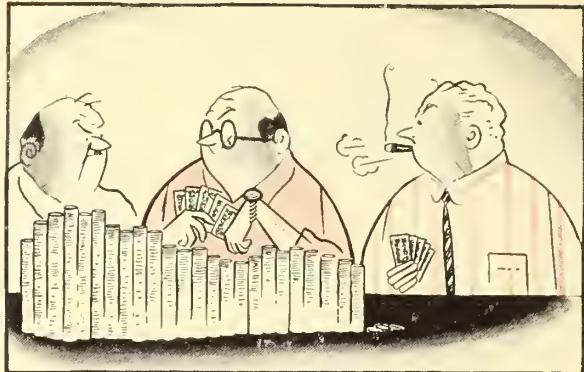
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Poker Pals - by S.B. Stevens



Cringing Loser



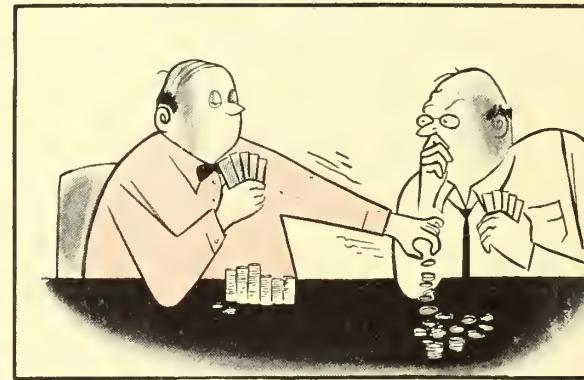
Clock Watcher



The Kibitzer



The Cry Baby



Ol' Poker Face



After Winner Speaker

REPORT FROM HOLLYWOOD

(Continued from page 19)

Rudolf Valentino is as yet uncast and won't hit the screen until late 1948, the fact that it is in the works caused me to go out to Hollywood Memorial Cemetery to check on the stories I had heard about people still visiting Valentino's tomb to pay tribute to this late star of the silent films.

The stories are true. There are always flowers in the little bronze vase beside the crypt. The custodian tells me they are brought each week by a woman in slacks who is active and pretty and appears to be about 55 years old. He says the woman won't give her name; that she is often disgusted that tourists steal the flowers as souvenirs. Many times tourists bring flowers. Over the name plate is a rosary someone recently left. Thousands of tourists each year view the crypt. Some, says the custodian, will kneel before the tomb and pray. Others will stand for long periods in silence, just looking at the crypt. One old man with a beard and carrying a gold cane inquired the location of the crypt with the explanation, "I've got to see him right away." The old man stood before the tomb mumbling. When he left he remarked to the custodian, "We had quite a talk. But it wasn't easy because there were so many others around." "He must have meant spirits," says the custodian. "for I was the only other live being in the place at the time." Sometimes the custodian chats with the tourists. He always asks them where they are from. He says that Pennsylvania and New York fans lead all other states.

The crypt is in the southeast corner of the Mausoleum, catching the sun through a stained glass window. On it is a cross and the simple inscription "Rudolfo Guglielmi Valentino 1895-1926." The only film celebrity entombed nearby is Barbara La Marr, who also died in 1926.

In contrast to the simple Valentino crypt, just outside is the expensive and elaborate tomb of Douglas Fairbanks, Sr. But it's Valentino who draws the tourists, even after twenty-one years.

A Veteran in Movieland

Gig Young is our choice for Movie Vet of the Month. He spent two and a half years in the South Pacific as a Ph. M. in the Coast Guard before a long convalescence in the naval hospital at San Francisco and his discharge in 1945. Now, with the release of Warner Brothers' *Escape Me Never*, he holds the promise of becoming one of the town's top stars.

Gig isn't Gig at all. Born Bryon Barr in St. Cloud, Minn., in 1917, he took the stage name of Bryant Fleming and played a part in Warner's *The Gag Sisters* with Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent. At a sneak preview, where the audience is

asked to make comments on cards, one-third raved about the unknown who played the role of Gig Young. This is rare, for an audience at such sneaks usually confines comment to stars and story. So the studio took the raves as a mandate and, furthermore, believed that his screen character name of "Gig Young" was catching on so decided to have him keep it. So it was that Bryon Barr became Gig Young. He appeared in *Here Comes the Cavalry*, *Dive Bomber*, *Navy Blues*, *One Foot in Heaven*, *The Male Animal*, *Captains of the Clouds*, *They Died With Their Boots On* and *Old Acquaintance*.

After attending high school in St. Cloud, Gig moved to the national capital, where his father went into government service. Then came a clerical job in an auto agency with a little acting at night. But Gig wanted to crash the movies, so he pulled up stakes and came to Hollywood. He couldn't get to first base with the executives. But he did get into the Pasadena Community Playhouse, birthplace of stars, and there it was that he was spotted by a talent scout from Warner Bros.

While in the Coast Guard, Gig met his father-in-law, J. B. Stapler, for the first time. Mr. Stapler, lifetime resident of the Philippines, was being sent to the States after being released from the Japanese prison camp, Santo Tomas, and was placed on Gig's ship. Gig had married his daughter when both were students at the Pasadena Playhouse.

A Tip to Mr. and Mrs. Burgess Meredith

At the Santa Monica beach recently basking in the sun and wishing I were back in the Coast Guard riding the waves, a stranger came out of the gate of one of those beautiful beach homes, parked on the sand beside me and began a conversation.

"Do you live in that big beach home?" I asked.

"Oh, no, that's Paulette Goddard's and Burgess Meredith's home," he replied.

Did he know Paulette and Burgess?

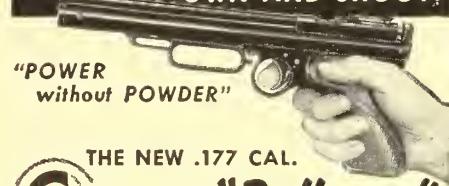
"No, I just use the place. You see, both are in England doing a play, they keep no caretaker, and the gate and bathhouse were left unlocked. So it makes it handy for me to change into my bathing trunks, park my things and take a shower. I use it every day."

So, Paulette and Burgess, I suggest the next time you leave town and the papers make that fact known, you invest in a few padlocks for your beach property. Of course, it might inconvenience a few people.

Pictures of the Month

This month I can't narrow it down to one. I've got to recommend three. One is a heavy drama formerly titled *Imagination*, now christened *A Double Life*, and starring Ronald Colman and Signe Hasso;

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one is a musical comedy, *The Emperor Waltz*, with Bing Crosby and Joan Fontaine; and one is a comedy, *Where There's Life*, with Bob Hope and Signe Hasso (she gets around these days).

A Double Life, a Universal-International picture, is the story of an actor (Colman) and an actress (Hasso) who appear together on Broadway in Shakespeare's *Othello*. The actor becomes so engrossed in his character that he lives it on and off the stage. He becomes so enamored with a young waitress that he takes her in his arms and kisses her just as he does Desdemona in the play. The girl struggles but the actor is too strong for her and continues kissing her until she is as dead as

big palace in *The Emperor Waltz*, starring Bing Crosby. It's done with plaster. "It is our job," says Victor Caccialanza, head of Paramount's ornamental staff, "to reproduce in plaster all types of ornamental figure and architectural construction needed." He and his men make anything from miniature medallions to massive marble structures. The art department furnishes the sketches. "We either shape them by hand or cast them in glue molds. In the modeling room the figure is made in clay and molded, then taken to the casting room where it is cast and assembled." The palace set for *The Emperor Waltz* was the largest job to date. Another big one was reproducing Mt. Rush-

At her Beverly Drive home she points to the dress she wore when she came from Brazil and says, "The skirt is leetle squares of velvet. And two leetle yellow baskets on my head. So tiny. Eef I wore soch a hat now they would loff at me. Now my turbans have the feathers, the apples, the bananas, the jewels, the sequins. Golle, pretty soon I look like a skyscraper! I got fefty costumes. Down in Brazil it was different. There I don't need an agent or publicity man. I keep my money—cash—in a box. A night club call up and say 'You wanna work?' and I say 'How much?' They tell me. I say 'not enough.' They say hokay and I work. I bring my money home and put it in the box. I bring the box when I come to thees country. I figure if I don't put my money in a bank nobody know how much I make. Then somebody tells me about thees income tax people and composers and such. I have to work twice as hard now to pay them."

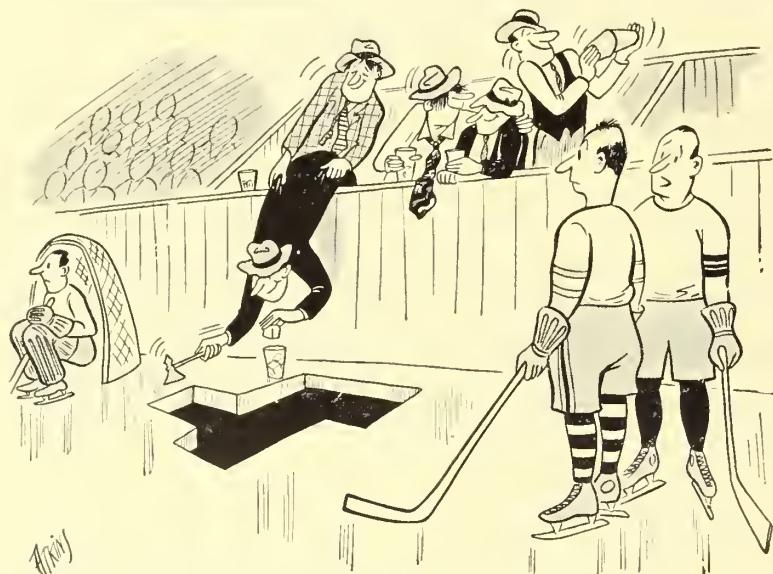
William Powell Had the Answer

One of filmdom's most recent literary classics is William Powell's reply to the fan mag correspondent who wanted to know how, despite his age, he managed to keep so physically fit.

"I have a swimming pool," Powell replied. "Every day I give it a long and critical look. I think a lot about tennis and I talk a good game of golf. After that I start to worry because I never get enough exercise. Worry makes me lean. Leanness is fitness. And there you have it!"

Quickies

Ever the Beginning, U. S. Pictures film, uses three actresses totaling 1,000 pounds. They are Maxine Gates, 265; Mable Smancey, 335, and Audrey May, 400. . . Beverly Bayne, star of silent films and not seen on the screen for twenty years, makes her talking picture debut in Mark Hellinger's *The Naked City*. . . According to Box Office Digest, the top money makers are Bing Crosby, Tyrone Power, Fred Astaire and Bob Hope. . . Edward G. Robinson says the "G" stands for nothing—he just put it there to balance his name for stage purposes. He was born Emanuel Goldenberg. . . Richard Arlen marks his twenty-fifth year in pictures with the release of *Speed to Spare* this fall. . . And Mary Astor marks her twenty-sixth anniversary as a film actress with her role of Lizabeth Scott's mother in *Desert Fury*. . . Actor Hugh Prosser, veteran of Columbia sagas, is believed to be the "most murdered" actor. In *Six Gun Law* he is slain for the thirty-eighth time. . . Oldest cowboy in pictures, and a vet of fifty-four years of show business, is Tex Cooper, the frontier marshal in *Silver River*. Cooper, 84, joined Buffalo Bill in 1893, shifted to rodeos and has played about every town in the U. S. with a population of 5,000 or more. . .



"There's quite a party going on in that box over there"

American Legion Magazine

Desdemona in the other play. He is finally trapped and, again like Othello, sticks a dagger into his own heart.

In Paramount's *Where There's Life*, King Hubertus II of Barovia is assassinated. Before he dies, Hubertus reveals that he has an heir. In the United States, years before, he had married a secretary of the Barovian embassy. There was a child, Michael, and he is the logical successor to the throne. The cabinet goes to America to get Michael (Bob Hope) and finds him operating a record program for a small radio station and engaged to marry an American. The rest of the story concerns the attempt to sneak Michael out of America, the work of a secret society to assassinate Michael, and a love affair that gets all mixed up when Michael discovers that one of the lady cabinet members kisses better than the girl he was supposed to marry. Finally it develops that . . . but that would be telling.

It's Done With Plaster

As you have noted, I like to scout behind the scenes to see what makes things tick. I wondered, for instance, about that

more Memorial in plaster for *Star Spangled Rhythm*. Remember Dr. Cyclops, in which all the people looked small? That was because Victor and his staff made super furniture, so big that the people were dwarfed alongside it. Another honey of a job was a 30-foot cake for *Lady in the Dark*, in which Ginger Rogers dreams she walks up the cake—and does. It had flowers three and one-half feet in diameter.

Pretty Soon I Look Like a Skyscraper

Woe unto the actress who sets a style and has to pay through the nose to maintain it! Carmen Miranda introduced wearing bowls-of-fruit hats, pounds of bracelets, platform shoes and form-fitting dresses, and all this has become so much a part of her that she wouldn't be Carmen without them. How about it, I asked Carmen?

"Sure I make \$12,000 a week," she says, "but I pay for the museek and the costumes and then I have no money. I'm not keecking. I have enof. I guess. But these costumes—theengs are getting out of hand."

After *Tap Roots*, the next James Street story to hit the screen will be *The Gauntlet*, his Literary Guild selection bought by Paramount. . . Although Jack Paar has been under contract to R-K-O for eighteen months, and the boy has proved his ability as Jack Benny's summer radio replacement, he still hasn't been cast in a picture. . . *The Hills of Home* is Lassie's next picture, now in production. . . Henceforth *The March of Time* will be in color. . . I don't usually go in for gossip, but I do think it is worth recording that Shirley Temple expects her first baby in January. And it seems only yesterday that she was a little tot holding on to Bill Robinson's hand. . . Playing *The Snake Pit* is no snap. Olivia de Havilland lost fourteen pounds in the job. . . Myrna Loy created a problem for makeup men in the filming of John Steinbeck's *The Red Pony* last summer. The hot sun brought out all her

freckles—and she has lots. . . The Johnston office, film censors, refuse to permit *The Grapes of Wrath* or *Tobacco Road* to be exported to Europe because some countries had used them as a basis for anti-U. S. propaganda. He used as an example the pre-war German release of *Grapes* in Yugoslavia under the title of *The Paradise of American Democracy*. . . Allied Artists will film the life of Babe Ruth. Bob Considine, sports reporter, has been writing the script. Roy Del Ruth will direct. The Babe gets \$150,000 plus a percentage of profits. . . My WAC Wave, Spar and lady marine readers might like to know the real ages of a few of their heroes: Ronald Colman, 56; William Powell, 55; Walter Pidgeon, 49; Spencer Tracy, 47; Clark Gable, Humphrey Bogart and Gary Cooper, 46; Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Cary Grant, 43; Ray Milland, 39. . . Will Rogers, Jr., will play his father in a new film.

THE END

LINING 'EM UP

(Continued from page 26)

house which can convert to cartridges you can buy without trouble.

Japanese pistols and revolvers also use freak cartridges. These arms are not worth the cost of converting, as a rule.

The standard German caliber was the 7.92mm. Some of these rifles were made in Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. All will handle the cartridge sold commercially in the U. S. under the name of "8mm Mauser." This makes an excellent American game cartridge for deer, bear and the like. This cartridge is not as powerful as the standard German service issue, and is therefore safer to use. Your rifle should be checked by a gunsmith before using.

The P-38, Luger 9mm, Browning Hi-Power and similar pistols used by the Germans will take the cartridge now made and sold here as the "9mm Luger." Foreign pistols for the 6.5mm cartridge normally fire the American .25 Colt Auto cartridge; those bored for the 7.65mm Browning cartridge will take the .32 Colt Auto cartridge; and those for the 9mm Browning short cartridge handle the .380 Colt Auto cartridge.

The commercial cartridge manufacturing companies in this country are all members of the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Institute. In conjunction with the Division of Simplified Practice, National Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, these companies have drastically reduced the number of calibers and gauges and varieties of loads in all lines of ammunition.

Reductions were not arbitrarily set by the Bureau of Standards and the ammunition companies, however. Surveys of the sales outlets were employed to check the finding of the testing agencies.

For a full list of general calibers for which American ammunition is available, drop us a card.

Flying Saucers in the Year 1566
It may be hard to believe, but "flying saucers" were actually hunting weapons in the 16th Century! The engraving on page 75 shows in detail how they were used. This illustration was engraved directly from a drawing executed by the artist Stradanus in northern Italy in 1566.

When flights of game birds passed over towns, bright metal discs with center holes were hurled into the air to attract their attention. Some householders as shown in the picture dangled these discs at the ends of strings fastened to poles.

Some birds were always eagle-eyed enough to poke their heads through the



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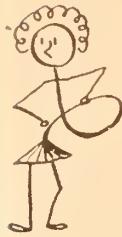
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Rhymes for Our Times



There was a little girl
And she had a little curl
Right in the middle—
You see the darndest things these days!

This little pig
Went to market—
At the highest price in the history of the Chicago Livestock Exchange.



Little Boy Blue
Come blow your horn—
That dope in front must have died at the wheel!

Little Jack Horner
Sat in the corner—
He didn't know the head-waiter.



Little Bo Peep
Has lost—
Nice try, girlie!

Jack and Jill
Went up—
Too much overhead and taxes.

—W. F. Miksch



disc holes; and since they couldn't shake the discs off, the birds either dropped to the ground or were hauled in on poles for roasting.

Anyone today reporting flying discs is accused of being drunk, crazy, delirious or unduly imaginative. It was much simpler in the old days when the reports merely sent others scurrying to the roof to try and snag a delicious dinner!

Turkey

Congress has officially recognized the tremendous importance to our security of seeing that Turkey stays an independent nation. If Russia is ever able to infiltrate or overrun Turkey, the results to the democratic way of life everywhere will be disastrous.

The \$100,000,000 we have allocated to help Turkey modernize its army is probably only a drop in the bucket to what will yet be necessary. After all, that amount of money wouldn't provide even rifles and machine guns for the active army of 600,000 there, much less provide the artillery, armored forces, aircraft and anti-aircraft equipment required. And while small arms are as necessary as ever before, every war veteran will recognize at once that these are not sufficient to save a country in this day and age.

All Americans must have more background material on Turkey. If we know a little of her history and geography, taxpayers will not complain about expenditures necessary to support her armed forces.

Russia is known to be holding huge forces close to the Istanbul Straits, and to have a General Headquarters under the formidable Marshal Zhukov at Odessa. Russia has made formal requests for permission to place troops at these Straits.

Admittedly the Istanbul airfields are being enlarged, new Turkish air bases are being built at Adana and Ankara, and other Turkish security measures are being taken with help from the British and ourselves. These fields link up with present Anglo-American bases in the Mediterranean. From these fields heavy bombers can reach any of Russia's huge mining and manufacturing districts in the south, as well as the immense oil fields in the Caucasus. In other words, the Russians consider Turkish bases as menacing to their security; and we must face that fact and not kid ourselves to the seriousness of their intentions, whether they move now or ten years from now.

Major General Lunsford E. Oliver and Rear Admiral Ernest E. Herman, heading up our military mission to Turkey, are charged with the responsibility of determining just what steps to recommend in rearming the Turks. The Turkish standing army of 600,000 men and reserves of over 400,000 are tough, seasoned troops; but their equipment is obsolete and varied, and their training is generally only to

small units below the battalion level.

Germany first undertook to arm and bulwark Turkey as a potential security measure against Russia in 1878. Since then the rifle and pistol equipment of the Turks has been a long line of Mausers in several calibers, most of which are still in use. Artillery came from six different countries, and even ammunition is not standardized or interchangeable. To add to the supply problems, much British and U. S. equipment reached Turkey during War II, while the Turks retained huge supplies of earlier British equipment which they captured in War I.

The problem of modernizing Turkish forces for our own security, therefore, must start from the very bottom; and must include not only arms and training, but also the building of military roads and all modern defenses.

Where do the Turks stand as regards Russia and their own independence? Take a look at the record: In the past 300 years the Turks have fought Russian wars over 12 times! Neither side forgets that fact for a minute.

In the 1860's and '70's the great American arms industry of that period sold modern arms to the Turks with which they ably defended themselves. A manufacturing company in Providence, R. I., sold Turkey 500,000 single shot .45 caliber Peabody-Martini rifles at a clip! Winchester sold that country 140,000 of its then new "secret" weapon, the Winchester 1866 repeater.

At the battle of Plevna, July 30, 1877, the Turks in trenches were assaulted by an overwhelmingly superior Russian force. The Turks began picking the Russians off at 1000 yards with the superior long range Peabody-Martini rifles, but the Russians swept on in the belief they would be able to overrun men armed with single shot rifles.

The Turks had prepared for the assault however by issuing 30,000 Winchester .44 rifles to the trenches, with instructions not to use them until the Russians were within 100 yards. The .44 Rim Fire caliber was effective only at comparatively short ranges.

Here is what General Todleben wrote after the Russians lost 30,000 men in a brave but useless series of assaults: "Each Turk carried 100 cartridges and had a box containing 500 placed beside him. A few expert marksmen were employed to pick off our officers. . . The Turks did not even attempt to fight, but, hidden behind their trenches, loaded and fired as rapidly as they could. . . The most heroic endeavors of our troops were without effect, and divisions of 10,000 men were reduced to an effective of between 4,000 and 5,000."

In 1915 Marshal Ahmed Izzet with 5,000 Turkish soldiers actually halted an invasion of Asia Minor by 600,000 Russians under Grand Duke Nicolaievitch, an

uncle of the Czar. In 1916 the Turks forced British troops to evacuate Gallipoli. In 1916 also a force of 2,000 Turks captured 20,000 British troops under General Townshend at Kut-el-Amara in southern Iraq! . . . Remember, however, that all those victories were in the days when individual courage and regular rifles could force decisions. The Turks can't keep up that record in the future without modern armament and training!

The Winchester That Licked the Russians at Plevna

The "Winchester 66" was developed by Tyler Henry from the earlier American Volcanic Repeater. It was the first arm manufactured in Oliver Winchester's plant

action "without the use of any tools or supplies other than those commonly carried by the soldier." All the rifles were stopped by the sand.

The Winchester agent asked for water and was told that a canteen was not then part of the soldier's equipment. Because of the heat—and maybe because he liked a wee drop, also—the Winchester man had been imbibing heavily. Hence he was able to turn a well-filled bladder to the purpose of clearing sand out of the action, and the rifle went back into service! The competitors yelled murder, but nobody could prove that every soldier in the Turkish army was not equipped with both a bladder and a means for emptying it, hence the conditions were standard to



Almost 400 years ago "flying saucers" were used for hunting

to which the name "Winchester" was applied.

This lever action repeater in the long barreled musket pattern carried 17 cartridges in the magazine. The cartridges were .44 Rim Fire. The Turkish musket with 27 inch round barrel weighed about 8.25 lbs. The success of this repeater at Plevna compelled European military thought to turn from single shot rifles to repeaters. The Turks later replaced the lever action with a bolt action Mauser because the lever action could not be breeched up strongly enough to handle powerful cartridges as used in bolt actions.

The story of the Turkish adoption of the Winchester gives an interesting sidelight on Yankee ingenuity in the 1870's. At Turkish army tests, the Winchester and several other rifles passed through all tests until given the sand test. Regulations called for the rifles to be placed in a blanket, covered with sand, and for the rifles to be shaken about until the action was sand clogged. The rifle to be adopted must then be capable of being put into

soldiers in the field.

This is not just a yarn. The story told by the Winchester agent is backed up by Turkish official records!

Russian Service Rifles

The basic Russian rifles should be of general interest, since even the coming of the atom bomb cannot do away with the necessity for small arms equipment.

Since 1891 the standard Russian rifle equipment has been a turn bolt rifle with a 5-shot single line box magazine. The caliber is 7.62mm Russian with rim. Both the rifle and the cartridge are original to Russia, although during War I the American Remington company manufactured the design in this country. These American built rifles were taken by our army for training purposes, and were later sold in the U. S.

Their bolt action rifle is the latest pattern, the M 1891-30. It differs little from the earlier models except as it was altered to simplify manufacture, and was lightened and shortened. The bolt action

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series are known under various names, such as Moisin, Mossin, Mossine, Moisinh-Nagant, etc. Officially it is the M 1891, followed by date of that particular modification.

In 1936 the Russians adopted the Simonov automatic rifle. It was not successful and was replaced in 1938 by a fine new auto rifle. This was further modified in 1940 and later.

This rifle, known as the Tokarev after its designer, is an outstanding piece of rifle engineering. It is gas operated by a straightline rod on top of the barrel. A compensator at the muzzle is designed to reduce the recoil. Barrel length is 24.38 inches. Weight is 8.8 pounds. Magazine is detachable and normally holds 10 cartridges. The rifle may be loaded from clips as used in the bolt action rifle, or by replacing empty with loaded magazines.

Like our Garand, this rifle has been adapted to full auto fire by merely throwing a finger switch. Normally it requires a pull for each shot fired. Caliber is the standard 7.62mm Russian rifle cartridge. The carbine form of the Tokarev also uses the rifle cartridge, instead of requiring a special cartridge as in our carbine.

This new Russian auto rifle is simple and efficient. It is easily and cheaply made with simple machinery. It and other Russian arms must not be underrated.

Before and After

1—Czech Auto Rifles

At the close of each war we as a Nation seem to get a bad case of economy jitters which in the past has always put our weapons in grease, all ready to start the next war with the last war's arms.

A spotlight on some developments abroad will show that other countries are putting into practice what they learned during the war. The "put-it-in-grease" technique is losing ground abroad! Here is a straw in the wind that all Americans might well consider.

Take a look at the pre-War Czech "ZB 29." Here is a beautiful rifle with the lines of a fine sporter. It was sold to potentates such as the King of Abyssinia and the King of Siam, and many specimens brought back from the Near East and the Far East bear the crests of those monarchs. This rifle was encountered by both the Russians and the British in use by the Germans. While it is precision built of the finest materials, in the tough grind of field service it did not stand up.

It is gas operated by barrel port. The breechblock is tilted into and out of locking engagement by action of an operating rod. The magazine is a 15-slot detachable box which may be loaded with clips through the top of the open action if desired. The rifle fires the standard German 7.92 mm. service cartridge.

If you happen to own one of these rifles, it is well to remember that *it has a full-auto switch* which makes it necessary to

register it with the Bureau of Internal Revenue under the provisions of the National Firearms Act.

The full-auto feature is useless for hunting or target shooting; and a good gunsmith can alter the rifle easily to bring it into non-registerable class. As a semi-auto rifle it is a fine sporting rifle in States which permit hunting with semi-autos.

As a result of the field performance of semi-auto rifles during the war, the Czechs are preparing to switch from the bolt action Mauser-design rifles they used prior

to the war as standard infantry weapons.

Their new rifle, the ZK 420, which has withstood the severest tests, is as beautifully made as was the ZB 29 on which it is based. However, the Czechs have taken it entirely out of the *sporting* category and developed it into a sturdy military arm of outstanding quality. The caliber is still 7.92 mm. German. The barrel length is 21.45". overall length is 41.34", weight 10.5 lbs.

The rifle is being tested by Russia, incidentally.

THE END

VITO'S PRIVATE WAR

(Continued from page 16)

was the new mail clerk for our quiet unit.

Vito's first literary effort caught me off guard. A little disbelieving, I re-read the first sentence. In school-boy scrawl, Vito had written ominously: "Dear Ma: Your Vito is well and happy today and is still safe from the war which is going on all around us."

I looked down from my fourth-floor office window on the tricolor flags floating lazily over a few French tankers in the blue Algiers harbor. Frenchmen and Arabs strolled aimlessly along the Boulevard de la République. Wooden-wheeled carts rolled noisily over the cobblestones. The only evidence of war was an anti-aircraft barrage balloon hovering motionless, like a mother hen, over a flock of bobbing ships. We were almost as safe and protected as our colleagues in the Pentagon. Once in a great while Jerry would zoom over at night and drop a misguided bomb or two before he was driven away by shore battery fire. Where did Vito get that stuff?

But there were no security objections to Vito's writing about his imaginary war. I stamped the bottom of the envelope. The next day Vito had another letter to Ma ready for my reading and smudging. Again Vito figuratively adjusted his steel helmet, crouched in his foxhole and, amid fictitious shell blasts, penned a tortured note homeward. "Your Vito is alive and well today, Ma, although we are all sort of wondering when IT will come; but then you always know your boy Vito will take care of himself from harm and danger no matter what happens and when." The rest of the letter was a war-colored account of Vito's dangerous forays to pick up the mail at the APO, deliver a sheaf of orders to the Adjutant General's Office and go to chow with the boys.

It was several days before I met this one-man army. He strolled into my office, a stocky, well-built Latin with dark, wavy hair which sparkled as if it had been oiled. I didn't mention his alarming correspondence, although I was sorely tempted.

Vito sat on the edge of my desk and volunteered that he was, really, a combat soldier. I nodded my head soberly. Then

he told me how he had enlisted from high school after Pearl Harbor. He wanted to be a paratrooper. In its famed perversity, the Army had assigned Vito to the artillery and stuck him in North Carolina. Vito was not stumped. He pestered his captain until he was sent overseas. Again the soulless Army double-crossed Vito. It turned him into a medic and dumped him into one of those replacement depots from which various headquarters pick their office personnel. Vito had nothing to do with his transfer to our quiet, steadily-typing section at AFHQ. He was still a combat soldier. Now his war had become a dream war in which Vito fought as fiercely as any GI in the line.

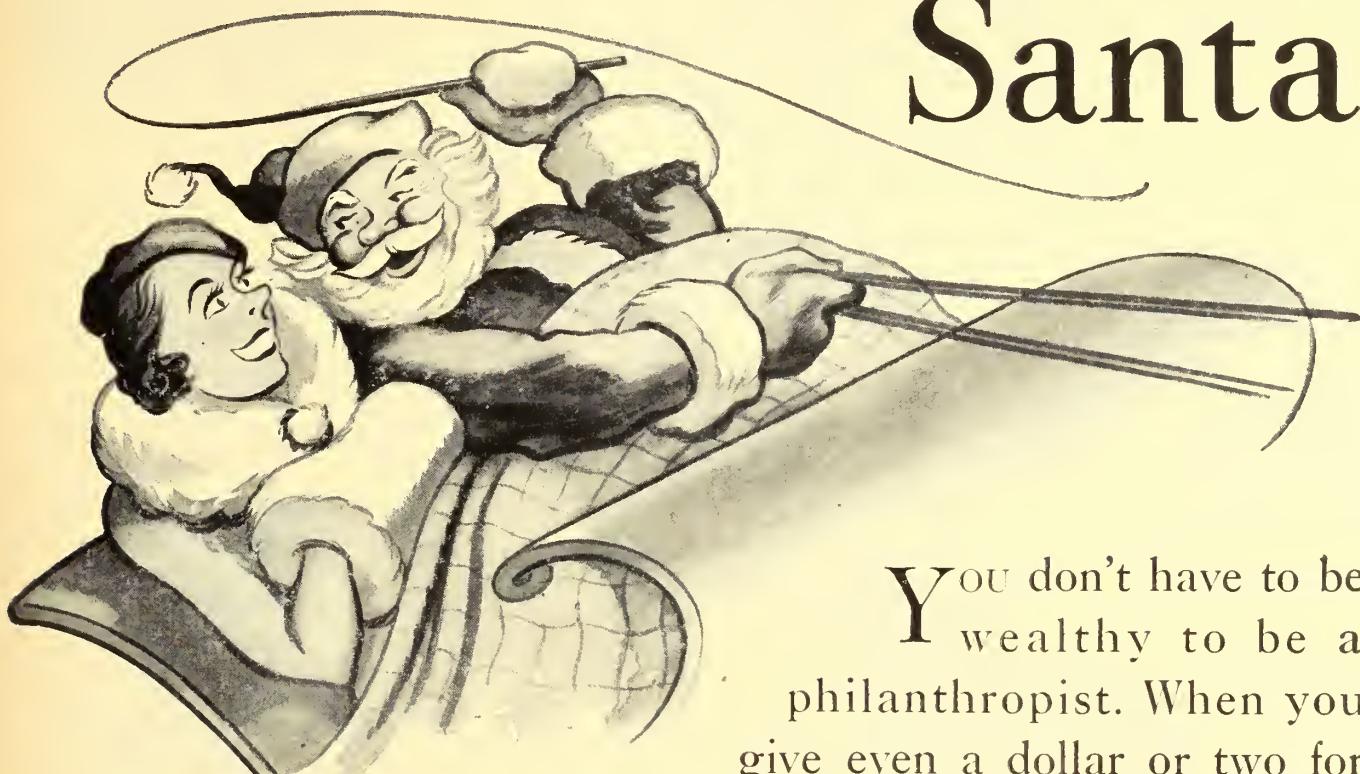
Vito's daily epistles became highlights for me during otherwise dreary mornings. I never saw the undoubtedly anguished replies from "Ma," but I know she must have worried herself gray over Vito's battlefield exploits in Algiers. His masterpieces, however, went untouched. They never mentioned names or dates or places and Vito only hinted darkly at the dangers surrounding him.

One day, shortly before I left Algiers myself for the front, I found an envelope from Vito awaiting my examination and stamping. After the familiar declarations of his continued health practically in the face of the enemy, Vito continued. "I am sending to you Ma some photos the boys made of me. I thought you might like to have them and see how good I am looking what with the war and all which does not bother me at all."

On my desk I spread out five or six small snapshots of Vito. There was Vito in full battle regalia, carbine tipped with a bayonet with which Vito was lunging at an unpictured victim. Vito crouched atop a low roof, preparing to leap down, cowboy style, on some unsuspecting and again unpictured enemy. Vito, rifle leveled at a frightened character dressed in captured war souvenirs—a Wehrmacht uniform and helmet! Vito "frisking" the same thoroughly submissive actor and triumphantly holding aloft a Jerry potato-masher hand grenade. I examined the pictures for any hints of the Algiers terrain. Then I put them back in the envelope, sealed and stamped it, and went on to the next letter.

THE END

How to ride with Santa

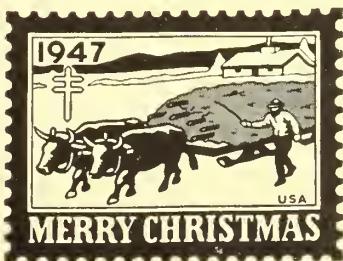


YOU don't have to be wealthy to be a philanthropist. When you give even a dollar or two for Christmas Seals, you give the greatest gift of all—health, even life itself.

Christmas Seal funds make possible year-round help against tuberculosis—the dread TB that threatens more people between 15 and 44 than any other disease.

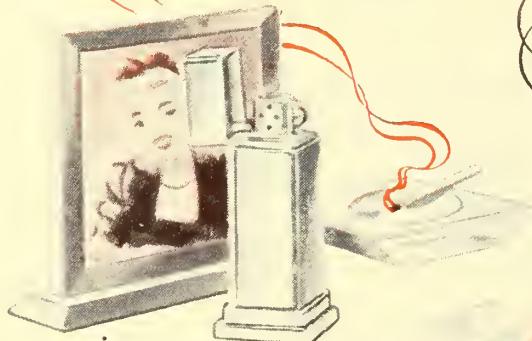
Add Christmas Seals to your Christmas giving. Let Santa's every letter, every package carry the Seal that saves lives. Send in your contribution today.

BUY
CHRISTMAS SEALS

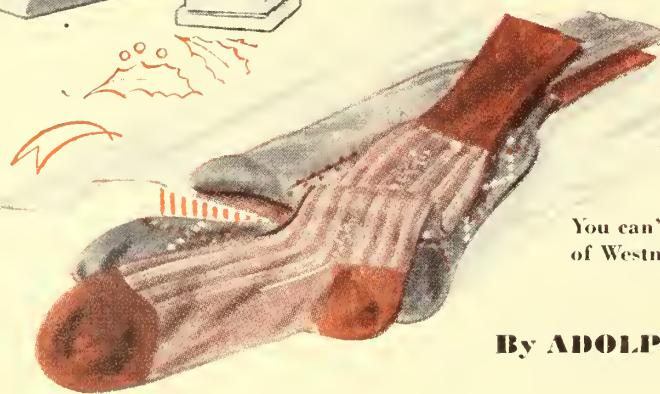




Masculine simplicity in
Zippo's new desk lighter



Gifting the Man



You can't go wrong with a box
of Westminster socks

By ADOLPHE MENJOU

THERE are two approaches to the matter of Christmas gifts for men. One is to give practical items—things of everyday use. For instance, there is no limit as to the number of handkerchiefs a man can use. The other is to give him those items which he would like to own but which, for one reason or another, he never got around to buying for himself. A good example of this is a pair of black silk suspenders for his tuxedo.

Regardless of the approach, there are four things to keep in mind always: correct accessories are essential to correct grooming; know the tastes of the man for whom you are buying; get his correct sizes; and include some of the niceties which lead to more refined living.

In the practical field, handkerchiefs are perhaps the most common gift. But since a man uses at least two a day, one for his hip pocket and one for his coat breast pocket, and laundering will eventually wreck them, there is no end to their

need, especially if he's given to colds.

Socks should blend in color with the suit being worn. If the suit is gray with a touch of blue, a gray sock with a blue clockwork is attractive. I recommend you stay away from loud colors. Solid colors are always safe. In the summer I wear

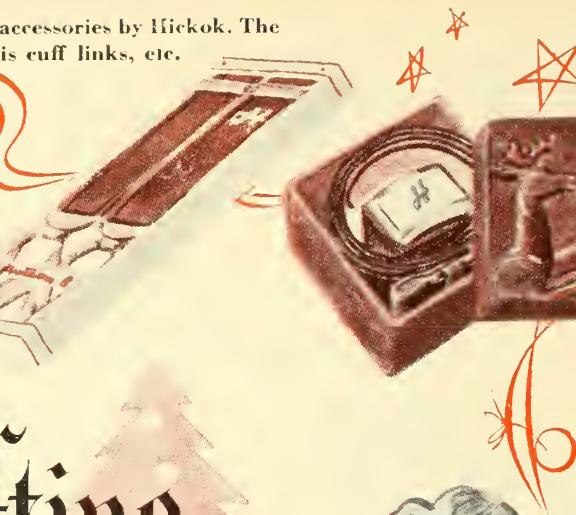
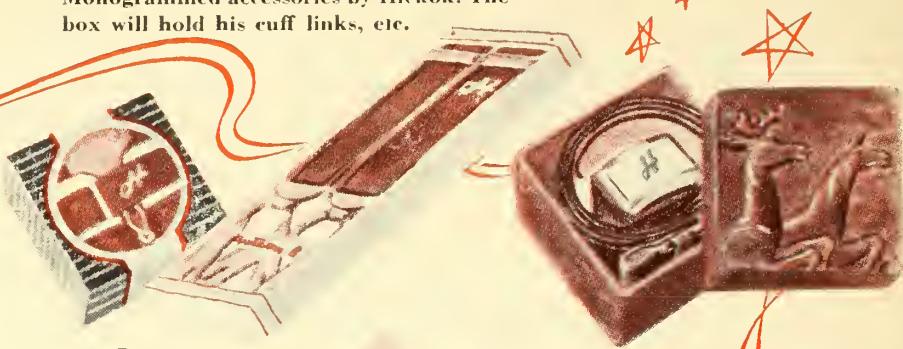
thin lisle hose. For winter I use wool. I find woolen socks wear better, give a better appearance, and I have less colds. But be careful in laundering them. And always dry them on forms, for otherwise they will shrink.

Regarding the belt versus suspenders opinions, I believe a man needs both. He should use a belt with sports trousers to achieve that studied negligence effect. But in all other cases, only suspenders will eliminate knee and ankle sag and hold the trousers in correct form. Buy suspenders to match the suit. One generally knows the person for whom he is buying and thus knows his colors. They do not have to be the same color as the suit, but must be of matching motif. If you really want to please a man, give him a pair of suspenders for each of his suits. Then he has a matching color for each suit, and he won't be bothered by continually removing his suspenders to switch them from suit to suit. The ideal



A long comfortable stem on this
Marxman Jumbo.

Monogrammed accessories by Hickok. The
box will hold his cuff links, etc.



A radio suppressed motor in
this Remington-Five

suspender is one made of an elastic material. It is more comfortable as it doesn't bind. Leather and wool are uncomfortable because they do bind and pull. Good elastic suspenders can be had from \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Belts should match shoes in coloring.

Garters make good gifts, and I certainly advocate that all men should wear them. Nothing looks so sloppy as socks falling all over the shoe tops. They should be of semi-elastic material so as not to bind the leg. Use black for dress occasions. Otherwise, you are safe in buying colors that will blend with a man's suits. Give him several pairs so he can rotate their use.

Ties probably cause more Christmas headaches than anything else. Never buy loud ties. Buy colors and designs that will blend in with the man's suits in such a way that he will not appear conspicuous. Avoid anything that will clash. I recently saw a picture of the British King in a chalk stripe suit with a broad stripe tie. To me that represents a clash. It would have been better had he worn a plain tie.

For the man who smokes, there are, of course, such items as leather cigarette cases for sports wear, pipes, tobacco pouches, pocket and desk lighters and humidors. With the pipe tobacco humidor, give him this tip: place one-fourth of an apple with its skin on in the humidor and it will give moisture and sweetness to the tobacco.

An electric razor is convenient and makes a good gift. When a man is in a hurry, he can give himself a once-over with the electric razor without removing his shirt and tie and be in good shape for an evening. So even if he favors the safety, I still suggest the electric for convenience.

I'm against high polish manicures for men because they tend to make a man's nails conspicuous. If the man for whom you are buying feels the same way, then give him a little set of tools so he can care for his own nails. Small sets consisting of nail file, scissors and nail clippers in a leather case are inexpensive and make good gifts.

Toilet articles, wallets, house gowns, carpet slippers, sport sweaters, clothes brushes, shirts, underwear and pajamas make good gifts. But such items as the latter three will be covered in subsequent articles.

Finally, if you don't know the man and his habits well, give a gift certificate and let him pick out his own items. If some of the items mentioned seem too small, don't hesitate to give quantities. Nothing pleases me more than to receive a half-dozen inexpensive, practical items.

Will you pass the word along about the greatest school on earth?

When young men ask your advice about what they should do from here on, you'll be doing them and the nation a real service by telling them about the U. S. Army Schools.

The Army Technical School Plan



This is the greatest educational offer ever made by the Army. Before they enlist, high school graduates can select two different fields of interest. In each field of interest they can select two different courses of study they'd like to take. The Army then checks to make sure there is a vacancy in one of the four courses, and the young man is enrolled in a Technical School of his choice if he enlists for three years. Then he is guaranteed the schooling he has requested just as soon as he finishes his basic training. Non-high school graduates may study and qualify for these schools after they enlist.



Army Potential Leaders Schools

These are the most remarkable schools you can imagine. After a man has enlisted, if he shows qualities of leadership, he may be selected to attend an Army Potential Leader School. In an intensive course, during which he is not only instructed, but also instructs others, he learns to be a leader and qualifies himself for rapid advancement.



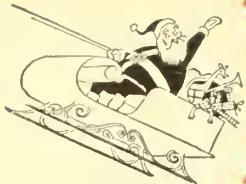
U. S. Armed Forces Institute

No less than 1,750,000 men in uniform have taken advantage of the USAFI standard text, self-teaching text and correspondence courses. Many of them have earned high school and college credits in a wide range of study courses.

The Army wants its men to be the best educated soldiers on earth. Because of this, the Army is a splendid place for the young man who wants to learn—and be paid while learning. Full details are available at any U. S. Army and U. S. Air Force Recruiting Station.

**URGE THE FINEST YOUNG MEN
YOU KNOW TO ENLIST IN THE
U. S. ARMY OR U. S. AIR FORCE**

**CAREERS WITH A FUTURE
U. S. Army and
U. S. Air Force**



Parting Shots



Recommendation

To save a prominent young man from the common draft and to secure for him an Army commission a Congressman exerted all his influence.

"The man has a perfect background; his ancestors came across on the Mayflower; his uncle was a much-decorated hero of World War I; almost all his relatives and friends are in the Social Register; only the best blue blood courses through his veins," the Congressman emphasized in his communication to the War Department.

Through channels, the Congressman received a belated reply. "Your recommendation for young Mr. Doe, now classified 1-A, has been duly considered. The United States Army is sure that he will be most valuable for military use, as a private. The Army does not require men for breeding purposes."

Identification by Teeth

A cautious Hartford, Conn., bank teller asked an army veteran who wanted to cash a \$300 state bonus check for more identification than a driver's license.

Without a word, the vet removed his false teeth and displayed his name and army serial number inscribed on it.

He got his check cashed.—By Harold Helfer

Identified

Five American fliers bound for China via "the Hump," had motor trouble and bailed out in strange territory.

All made it to the ground safely, and they were soon together. Fortunately, one of the group spoke many of the native dialects.

So as they entered a nearby village, he called loudly for the chief.

"I come to you beyond the sunset," the flier began, "from the great White King . . ."

"Tell me," interrupted the chief, "why don't you fellows do something about those singing commercials you send over here?"—By Webb B. Garrison

A Friendly Fellow

When Marshall Narvaez, 19th century Spanish commander, was on his deathbed, his confessor asked him if he freely forgave all his enemies.

"I have no enemies!" proudly replied the dying Marshal.

"Everybody must have made enemies in the course of his life," suggested the priest gently.

"Oh, of course," admitted the veteran warrior, "I have made a great many enemies in my time, but I have none now. I have had them all shot!"

Schrewey Pronunciation

When General Eisenhower was in London during the war, he was seated at dinner one evening beside a lady who chided him upon his pronunciation of "schedule."

"Why is it, General," she demanded, "that

you always say 'sked yule' instead of 'shedule'?"

"Oh," replied Eisenhower with a smile, "I suppose it is because I was taught to pronounce it that way when I went to *shule* in the States."—By E. M. Johnson

Cost Plus Car

The time's now nigh when folks can buy

The new car of their dream,
In black and gold or in crimson bold
Or vermillion and cream.
See the chromium! Hear the motor's hum!
It's yours for the listed fees.
Why should you fuss if the cost is plus
A flock of accessories?

There's a radio, and a plow for snow,
And a beautiful sunlight lamp.
And a fine deep-freeze for meat 'n' cheese
If you picnic or you camp.
They've hot and cold-running water spouts,
And some built-in bunks for slumber,
With a telephone that's your very own
If you want a good wrong number.

There's a radar set and a cellarette
And conveniences for the smoker;
Many colored lights to turn on of nights,
With a table for bridge and poker.
But dealers say of the whole array
There's nothing that's quite as nice as
The extra jack in the chest in back—
Not the one for tires but prices.
—By Fairfax Downey

Only the Brave

The sergeant was surrounded by the usual party crowd of wide-eyed ladies who wanted to hear ALL ABOUT his combat experiences. And especially about Pearl Harbor. The sergeant had been present at that historic bombardment.

He was trying hard to edge away, explaining modestly that all anybody had done was run for cover. They had been caught completely unaware, and unprepared to put up any kind of a battle.

"You must have been terribly frightened!" gushed one of the ladies breathlessly.

"No, Ma'am," said the sergeant, "I wasn't frightened. But I passed a lot of guys who were."—By Charles D. Saxon

Marriage Note

Marriage license fee raised from \$3 to \$5 in Chicago . . . News item

Two dollars more for a license fee.

That's five bucks in all to part with;
Wives used to grow costly as time went by,
Now they're expensive to start with.

—By Philip Lazarus

Self-Help

One of the more unusual personal incidents of the war has just come to light. Harry Starner, an employee of the Agriculture Department in Washington, served in the Navy during the war and during the first part of his enlistment was stationed in Washington where he donated blood to the Red Cross.

Later, he went overseas and was wounded at the Tarawa landing operation. A transfusion was ordered for him and as the life-saving plasma began to flow into his body Starner raised his head and took a look at the label on the plasma bottle. The name of the donor was Harry Starner.

Before and After

THOUGH some women may make a fool of a man,

I think you will find, as a rule,
A good many more doing all that they can
To make a man out of a fool!

S. Omar Barker





"Here's what they mean by the season's best!"

Give the season's cheeriest greeting...a friendly gift of glorious Calvert Reserve! For what other whiskey offers such agreeable smoothness...with such amiably rich flavor? You'll agree for gift-giving to your *very* best friends...or for lending perfection to the festive flowing bowl...holiday tradition says...

Clear  Heads ~~Choose~~ Give Calvert

Calvert Reserve
CHOICE BLENDED WHISKEY

CHESTERFIELDS OF COURSE—

THERE'S LOTS MORE SMOKING PLEASURE TO THEM

—SAYS Alan Hale

FEATURED IN WARNER

BROS. TECHNICOLOR

PRODUCTION

"MY WILD IRISH ROSE"

A Hale and Hearty
Good wish—
More ABC's to You

A ALWAYS MILD

B BETTER TASTING

C COOLER SMOKING

— THAT MEANS *They Satisfy*

Always Buy CHESTERFIELD